RAJA HARISCHANDRA
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO 229 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1917. TWO ANNAS

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight app'y to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Allen Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
### GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
### Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Market, BOMBAY.

## BANKING

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Mombassa |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Madras | Mandlay | Nakuru |
| Karachi | Colombo | Kisuma |
| Lahore | Kandy | Jinja |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Kampala |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Entebbe |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Tanga, East Africa |
| Tuticorin | Zanzibar | Dar-es-Salam, East Africa. |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsein | Calcutta | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Changchun | London | San Francisco |
| Darien (Dalne) | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Pongtien | Sydney |
| Harbin | (Mukden) | (Australia) |
| Hongkong | Nagasaki | Tiehling |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Kobe | New York | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.) | Osaka | Tsingtau |
| Liaoyang | Pekin | Tsinanfu |
| | Singapore | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50.00.000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10.00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## INSURANCE

THE
### BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.
Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about.. .. .. ,, 1,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

*Bharat Buildings, Lahore.*

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
201, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

### EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
### ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1874.

### INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

| FUNDS OVER | CLAIMS PAID OVER, |
|---|---|
| Rs. 5,50,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,000 |

*The Question of the Moment !*

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

*Full particulars and forms on application.*

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA
### United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of
SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.
The Only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.
Chief Agents:
MESSRS. DALVIE & SONS,
31-45 Church Gate Street.
AGENTS WANTED
IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.
Apply to
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries,

## HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
### EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
### DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO, LTD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manfacturing Co. Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of October, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), when the following Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That Article 3 B of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting therein after the figure and words '5 per cent. per annum' the words 'free of Income Tax.'"

By order of the Board of Directors,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA.
Secretary.

Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 30th August, 1917. 9927

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF IMPORTED KEROSINE AND MINERAL OILS FOR LIGHTING, AND MINERAL OILS FOR LUBRICATING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on MONDAY, the 1st October, 1917, for the supply of above oils during the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1918.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender Form.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with [illegible] deposit of 10 per cent. on the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rupees thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender Deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The time for which this advertisement usually appears has had to be curtailed on this occasion because it has just been brought to notice that it is imperative that likely Tenderers of the oils in question should be advised of the result of their tenders by 10th October 1918.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 21st September, 1917. 9899

THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

WANTED.

1. A PROFESSOR for the Manindra Chandra Chair for Ancient Indian History and Culture in the Benares Hindu University. Salary Rs. 500 per mensem inclusive of all charges. The Professor must have some knowledge of Sanskrit and Epigraphy. He is expected to devote the whole of his time to the work and to do not less than 12 hours class work in the week and to assist generally in the studies in the Department of History.

2. A PROFESSOR of English, salary Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750 by annual increment of Rs. 50. The Professor should possess a good knowledge of the English Literature and should be able to take the highest classes in that language. He will be one of the University Professors. In case of persons possessing especial qualifications and experience, an additional personal allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem can also be given. If not holding a pensionable appointment he will be entitled to the benefit of the Provident Fund to which the members of the staff contribute one anna in the rupee and the University, a moiety thereof.

3. Another PROFESSOR of English, on Rs. 300—20—500 with benefit of the Provident Fund.

4. A HEAD MASTER for the Central Hindu High School, salary Rs. 300 up to Rs. 500 according to qualifications; with the benefit of the Provident Fund. He will have to take charge of the enlarged and reconstituted School under the University Regulations, and to act as Secretary of the Central Hindu School Board.

Candidates should apply on or before 15th October, 1917, and state their educational qualifications and the University degrees and the subjects which they offered for their degrees. They should also state their previous educational experience and the present post if any they occupy and the salary it carries. They should also give reference to any person or persons, who should be able to speak about them. Applications should be sent to the Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

Any further information required will be supplied by the

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE,
Benares Hindu University Office,
9747 4, Couper Road, Allahabad.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAND DISPLAY
OF
JAPANESE ARTS & CURIOS
WHERE?
NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK BUILDINGS
Opposite Currency Office.
WAIT FOR THE OPENING DAY.

FOR THE VERY BEST
SILK
OF ALL VARIETIES
*JUST VISIT OUR*
SILK EMPORIUM
renowned for the genuineness and superiority of all articles of Silk Piece-goods, Embroidery, Scarfs, Linen goods, etc., etc., and WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES due to the fact that we are PIONEERS in the line and our experience and resources are unequalled.
Whatever you buy will be a REAL BARGAIN.
Whatever you see will be a TREAT.
KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES FULL PRESSED FINE MACHINE GINNED BENGAL COTTON.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jamshed D. Godown of Seth Khimji Visram, by order of Seth Narsingdas Jodhraj and on account and at the risk of Seth Hiralal Ramgopal.

Delivery Order No. 24—100 bales full-pressed fine machine ginned Bengal cotton.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE
ON
WEDNESDAY THE 26TH INST. AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS ITALIAN SCULPTURED WHITE AND COLOURED MARBLE STATUES OF RICH TASTE, MARBLE PEDESTALS BUSTS OF WARRIORS POETS AUTHOR AND FIGURES OF ACTRESSES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction without reserve and to the highest bidder at their rooms.

A very fine consignment of high class Italian Sculptured White and Coloured Marble figures of varieties, marble pedestals busts of distinguished personages figures of fairies and actresses etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the consignment is on view.

Note.—The consignee shall not bid at the Auction Sale directly or indirectly nor is there any reserve on the figures and pedestals but they shall be sold to the highest bidder at the auction sale with a view to clear off the whole stock. The figures have been sculptured by the well-known Professor F. Vichi in Florence.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1917.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY,
No. 123, Crawford Market,
*Central Compound.*

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families, Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

*A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.*

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OR V. P.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

## ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

*"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—*

*Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 2 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.*

*Advertisements are not received after 9 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.*

*Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.*

*Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.*

*Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.*

*Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.*

*Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.*

*All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.*

*Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:*

*THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,*
*"Bombay Chronicle" Office,*
*No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.*

*SUBSCRIPTION RATES.*

| | Daily. Rs. | Sunday. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Local | 30 | 5 per annum. |
| Up-country | 35 | 6 per annum. |

*(For Public Notices see front page.)*

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

"JERICHO" HORNS—The Horns for Mofussil use. No. 00 special for Ford Rs. 18-0; No. 0 for Cars of 1½ inches exhaust outlet pipe. Rs. 20-0. EMPIRE AUTOMOBOILES, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 994—6

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows street, Fort.

KASHMIR GOODS AT YOUR DOOR.—Gold thread worked Cuffs, Collars complete for shirts Rs. 5, Silk embroidered Table cloth Rs. 8, Cushion Cover Rs. 5, Turquoise work necklace Rs. 10, Ear Pendant Rs. 5, Photo Frames Rs. 4, Sweet Kagzi Almond As. 10 per lb., Refined Salajit Re. 1 per tola, Saffron Rs. 2/4 per tola, other Kashmir curiosities sent to order. SHAMLAL & Co., Srinagar, Kashmir. 9826

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces, Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. Carr, D.D.S. DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK.)

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents in Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless.)

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays: 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D.D.S.,
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

## MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED.—MOTOR CARS for Prompt Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES AND MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. B.

## FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar. P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9601.

## MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8293

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SMART SHORTHAND TYPIST. Only Hindus need apply. PREMCHAND ROY CHAND, & SONS, Apollo Street, Fort. 9942.

WANTED—A GRADUATE to give tution in English to debate. Apply to Box No. 217, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9932.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Young HINDOO TYPIST, starting salary Rs. 25 per month, with future prospects. Apply Box No. 211, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9917

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the S. S. "Huntball" SECOND and THIRD OFFICERS and 5th ENGINEER. Certificated men necesary. Apply to Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Bombay. 9796

WANTED One EXPERT WEAVING MASTER must know heavy sizing well, one with knowledge of chemistry of sizing preferred. Also one FIRST CLASS ENGINEER to take charge of steam and Diesel Engines and alternating current motors. Both posts carry good salaries. Apply personally between 2 and 4 p.m. on next Sunday to Room No. 20, HOTEL MAJESTIC. 9929.

## WANTED

WANTED.—Energetic young LADIES and MEN, to earn Rs. 10 per day. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9930.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS a ROOM with Board in a Parsi or Christian family, near GRANT ROAD STATION. Write to Box No. 218, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9933.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Easter Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black, Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9563

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One COLOUR WINDING FRAME of 150 spindles and one Bale opener and one Thread Extractor. Apply at once with makers' name and date of manufacture, secondhand will do, if in good working order to Box No. 219, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9934.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A second-hand STEAM ROAD ROLLER, 8 tons, in good order. Apply to Messrs. TEJOO KATA and Co., New Nagpada, Bombay. 4708

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

FOR SALE.—SAW MILL MACHINES in good working order and also spare saws, pulleys, shaftings, etc. Apply to Box No. 206 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9892

FOR SALE.—Smart U. H. L. GOLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPEWRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53, Medows Street, Fort. 977

## TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

ESTABLISHED 1862. CAPITAL $1,200,000
FIRE BRANCH.

HAVING been appointed CHIEF AGENTS for the above Association in Bombay Presidency including Sind, we are prepared to accept Fire Business of every description at the current Tariff rates.

MULRAJ KHATAU & Co.,
Chief Agents.

Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, 18th September, 1917. 9825

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

WANTED large PREMISES suitable for Film business, in our near Fort. Will be able to take entire lease of the building, or entertain the idea of constructing special building for us. Long lease in any case. Apply PATHE FRERES, Ltd., (Incorporated in France), 327, Hornby Road Bombay. 9940

### THE VENKATAGIRI GYMKHANA CLUB SILVER JUBILEE.

DASARA CELEBRATIONS POLO TOURNAMENT, OCTOBER, 1917.

THE RAJA of VENKATAGIRI has been kind enough to place at the disposal of the Gymkhana, a cup of the value of Rs. 500, known as the "Yachendra Cup."

The cup becomes the absolute property of the winning team. In addition, the Raja has promised to present four cups, each of the value of Rs. 50, to become likewise the property of the members of the winning team.

CONDITIONS:—Tournament to be one of six chuckers of 7½ minutes and commences on the 22nd October is held under the Indian Polo Association Rules. Open to all Regimental, Gymkhana and other teams in India and Ceylon. Entrance fee Rs. 25 per team. Entries close on 5th October. Stabling, lodging and boarding free. Previous intimation to be given to Polo Secretary, Venkatagiri Gymkhana. For fuller particulars apply for Prospectus to:—

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Venkatagiri Gymkhana.
Venkatagiri Town, Nellore Dist. 9936

### FOR SALE

TWO complete COTTON GINNING FACTORIES, situated at Tando Adam and Nawab Shah, belonging to the Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ltd. Particulars of machinery are given below:—

TANDO ADAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single gins Platt Brothers | 40 |
| Opener, Double Platt Brothers | 1 |
| Dynamo | 1 |
| Boiler 6½ x 24 | 1 |
| Engine 12 x 20 x 24 | 1 |

with buildings.
All abovementioned in good working order.

NAWAB SHAH.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single gins Platt Brothers | 36 |
| Opener Double Platt Brothers | 1 |
| Boiler 6½ x 24 | 1 |
| Engine 11 x 19 | 1 |

with buildings.
All abovementioned in good working order.

For further particulars please communicate with:—

The MANAGING AGENT,
Punjab Cotton Press Co. Ltd.,
Bharat Buildings, Lahore.
Dated 20th September, 1917. 9935

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 697 of 1911

(1) Chand Ebrahim
(2) Hussein Ebrahim
v.
(1) Fatmaboo, widow of Ebrahim Chand
(2) Aishabai, widow of Abdul Aziz Ebrahim Chand.
(3) Fatmaboo, widow of Ebrahim Chand
(3a) Ebrahim Abdul Aziz
(3b) Nurbai, daughter of Abdul Aziz
(4) Hassam Ebrahim
(5) Aishabai, widow of Alimiya Hasanmiya
(6) Fatmabai alias Famoobai, widow of Ahmed Ismail
(7) Charanbai, daughter of Ebrahim Chand.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Bai Fatmaboo, widow of Ebrahim Chand, the 1st defendant abovenamed has purchased the undermentioned property or salt pans at a public auction held by Messrs BENNETT and Co., on Wednesday, the 19th September, 1917, by order of Messrs. R. F. Mulla and A. M. Madan, the special Commissioners appointed by the High Court in the above suit.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No 61, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or salt pans called Meerza Devicha Kotta, situate at Mowjey Aneek, at Trombay, in Taluka of Salsette and Collectorate of Thana and containing by admeasurement thirty-six and three-fourth Bighas and three and three-fourth Pands and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a Khar and beyond that by the village of Wasee on or towards the West by a water channel, on or towards the North also by a water channel and beyond by salt pans belonging to Framji Parsi and on or towards the South by Salt Pans of Chinchpogly.

AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Bai Fatmabai, widow of Ebrahim Chand.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1917. 9937

**Take the Offensive Against Catarrh.**

Many people are inclined to neglect this disease in its early stages—don't commit such an error! Catarrh gives rise to many diseases, such as:—Bad Sights, Deafness, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc. To effectively cure any "atrrhal disease you MUST remove the Catarrh and that is what most remedies fail to do. The Actina Treatment gets right to the root of the trouble and the powerful vapour current through even the minutest nerves and blood-vessels in direct contact with the affected membranes, removing the congestion, and restoring healthy circulation. Invest Rs 25-8 (plus postage, etc.) in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable Booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease," containing particulars of our Conditional Trial Offer and testimonials post free from Actina (B. C.) Sole Agency Batala (India.)

ACTINA Natural Treatment.

## LEGAL, NOTICE.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT VASONJI ANANDJI has contracted with our clients Messrs. ABDULABHAI MUNSHI and MAHOMED SHAFI MUNSHI for the absolute sale to them free from all incumbrances of all and singular the piece of land with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, situate at Dadar, on the West of the Naigam Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said piece of land, hereditaments messuages tenements, buildings and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, underlease, lien charge, trust or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned at our office at Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground, containing by admeasurement 6581 (six thousand five hundred and eighty one) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 8, 34, 36, 64 and 64, New Nos. 14522, 14561, 14564, 14584, 14586, Old Survey Nos. 93 A/93 and 94 and New Survey No. 1/2084 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward Nos. 909 (1) and 909 (2) and Street Nos. 269 and 269 A, and all which premises are situate on the West of Naigam Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the same Naigam Road on or towards the West by the property of Muncherji Bomanji Pantbakr on or towards the North by the property of Ramchandra Vassudev and on or towards the South by a public gully.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1917.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR &
CHHOTUBHAI.
9939 Attorneys for the Purchasers.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"**

A" workmanlike, interesting, effective play . . . A liberal infusion of humour. . . . It is, in fact, an exceedingly good show."—THE GLOBE, LONDON.

The magnificent drama now being rehearsed by the

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY
FOR PRODUCTION AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE** BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
THE POPULAR
HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY
TO NIGHT AT 9-30
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"
This exciting military tale of the soldier who was married on the eve of going to the front is repeated in aswer to hundreds of requests.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AT 9-30 P.M
"MILESTONES"
The great three generation play which shows the development of ideas from 1860 to the present day.

NO MATINEE TO-MORROW.

THURSDAY BANK HOLIDAY,
SPECIAL MATINEE AT 5 P.M
THE EVER POPULAR PLAY:
"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"
In which Miss Doris Phillips makes a great hit as the girl who escaped from a harem.

THURSDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"UNDER TWO FLAGS"
Which proved such a huge success at Sunday's Matinee.

FRIDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"ARE YOU A MASON?"
One of the funniest pieces ever written; all about a man who used freemasonry to shield himself during claudestine love affairs.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
'A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF".
The funniest of the company's new pieces, already played to crowded houses with uproarious laughter.

SATURDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY:
"HINDLE WAKES"
Stanley Houghton's greatest comedy; the story of a Lancashire girl's independent views on marriage.

Night Prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and Ans. 8.
Matinee Prices:—Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 and Ans. 8.
Booking at Rose & Co.
Week days:—From 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturday:—From 10 a.m., till 1 p.m.

NEW PICTURE PROGRAMME
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, AND FRIDAY AT 6-45 P.M. ONLY.
"FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE"
"STEEL HEARTS"
"SHOT IN THE WEST"
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1. Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

**THE EXCELSIOR**
Presents To-night at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
STARRING EVERY LEADER OF THE BRITISH STAGE
**"MASKS & FACES"**
7,000 Feet in 6 Acts.
The world renowned story of the famous 18th Century Actress Peg Woffington.
*The Daily Chronicle says*—"Most Wonderful Yet Produced"
For this great Production the following Celebrities of World-wide reputation have lent their services:—
SIR SQUIRE BANCROFT, SIR JOHNSTONE FORBES-ROBERTSON, SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER, SIR M. BARRIE, SIR JOHN HARE, SIR ARTHUR PINERO, GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, H. B. IRVING, GERALD DU MAURIER, BEN WEBSTER, DION BOUCICAULT, DENNIS NEILSON-TERRY, NIGEL PLAYFAIR, WEEDON GROSSMITH.
MISSES IRENE VANBRUGH, GLADYS COOPER, LADY FORBES-ROBERTSON, LILLAH McCARTHY, STELLA PATRICK CAMPBELL, VIOLA TREE, WINFRED EMERY.
THE GREATEST CONSTELLATION OF DRAMATIC STARS THE SCREEN HAS EVER SEEN.
This film is a labour of love by the greatest artistes of England.
Despite the immense cost of production, Prices as Usual Rs. 3, 2, 1 and annas. 8 and 4 Plan now open at Theatre.

**THE EXCELSIOR**
Next Saturday 29th September at 9-30 p. m.
Maurice E. Bandman & Wolseley Charles present the
BANDMAN
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
in a season of Popular Musical Plays.
Saturday 29th, Sunday 30th, Monday 1st
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON"
Miss Videau as "Fifi"
Sunday 30th at 5 p. m.
Reduced Price Matinee
Tuesday 2nd Oct & Wednesday 3rd October.
"THE DAIRYMAIDS"
Thursday 4th and Friday 5th
"THE REDHEADS"
2nd Edition with the Great Snowball Finale
Saturday 6th October
"MISS HOOK OF HOLLAND"
Prices as usual. Plan at Rose & Co

NOW — NOW — NOW — NOW!
NOW! The NOW!
NOW! Great NOW!
NOW! Secret NOW!
NOW! is unfolding! NOW!
NOW! Supreme thrills NOW!
— NOW —
AT THE
OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD, (West.)

**THE EMPIRE**
Bombay's Picture Theatre Par Excellence
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Empire presents a new programme of Picture Novelties.
"A NOBLE ACTION"
A Delightful story of two artistes and the different ways they drifted, played by the Pathe Star that made "Flanders My Country" famous
A BEAUTIFUL TRAVEL FILM.
"NEW MEXICO"
Showing the latest invention in film-toning called Combitone.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
COMIC CARTOONS
COMIC CARTOONS
CHUNG LEE and his UNMANAGEABLE AUTO

THE ONE AND ONLY ALL THE YEAR ROUND VARIETY HALL IN THE CITY.
AND
Packed Nightly!
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
2 Last two Nights of Present Attractive Programme 2
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
THE GAIETY Co.
Presents
STILLWELL
in
NEW MAGIC
and
SENSATIONAL ILLUSION
Assisted by
MDLLE. ELSIE
SIGNOR O. BUGATTAI
in selection from
GRAND OPERA.
MISS ZILLA
Bombay's charming young artiste, in new choruses.
MISS STELLA
In more new Songs.
QUEENIE LLOYD
In some more flashes of her own,
CONCLUDED BY THE
WEATHERLEY'S SURPRISE PARTY
presenting a Western Musical Flare Up
"HANDS UP"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

# IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.

**To night** **To-night**

The Last Three Episodes of

PEARL OF THE ARMY
PEARL OF THE ARMY
PEARL OF THE ARMY

Farewell Performances of

**MISS PEARL WHITE**

The adored of Millions.

Tremendous and Thrilling Scenes. Explosion of Mines at the Bottom of the sea. Blowing up of the Bridges and the Startling Discovery of the Identity of

**SILENT MENACE.**

See it all in to-day's Bill.

**PATHE'S GAZETTE**

Latest from Blighty.

**LOOK OUT NEXT WEEK**

A Charming Film by the most Charming Child Actress in the World.

**BABY MARY OSBORNE**

IN

**"TOLD AT TWILIGHT."**

A Gold Rooster Play in Five Parts.

One of the finest by Little Mary Sunshine.

*Time* :—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Saturday and Sunday Matinee 5 p. m.
*POPULAR PRICES.*

**TO-NIGHT** AT THE **TO-NIGHT**

# ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA. LAMINGTON ROAD (North.)

ANOTHER MIGHTY

ITALA-FILM—ITALA-FILM

ENTITLED

A Most Sensational **THE FAULT** Love Drama. 5,000 ft.

Featuring

Italy's best Actress **PINA-MENICHELLI** Called Star of the Screen.

Also a roaring Comedy by the World famed Comedian

**FOOLSHEAD-FOOLSHEAD**

AND

Pathe Gazette Latest and beautiful Coloured Indian (Agra) Scenery

*—LOOK OUT FOR—*

**MACISTE ALPINO**

AND

**THE VOICE ON THE WIRE.**

Time: 7, 8-15 and 10-15 p.m.

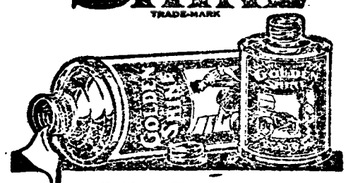
**WONDERFUL FORETELLING**

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.

Mr. Syed Mohamed, District Munsiff, Lucknow, writes on 10-9-17—"Your Life Reading about me has turned out to be wonderfully accurate."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU,
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

**HELLER'S GOLDEN SHINE**
TRADE-MARK



Golden Shine works on all Metals, Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Iron, &c., also on plate glass.

**It cleans as well as polishes.**

**OF ALL DEALERS.**

*Sole Agents* :-

**KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.,**

Hammam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

# NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

A Unique Indian Film

SATYAWADI RAJA

**'HARISHCHANDRA'**

7,000 Ft. 5 Reels.

Shown for the first time in Bombay. Life story of the immortal self-denial and self sacrifice of the great Hindu King Harishchandra at the altar of Truth.

Featuring

Calcutta's most beautiful and emotional actress

**MISS SAVARIA as TARAMATI**

and

Irving of Indian Stage

**Mr. HOMI TANTRA as HARISHCHANDRA**

and the veteran actor

**Mr. BERAMSHAW as VISVAMITRA**

and

**BALIWALLA'S VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.**

Thrice Nightly :—7, 8-45, 10-30.

N. B.—OUR EUROPEAN PATRONS ARE VERY EARNESTLY REQUESTED TO SEE THIS FILM. THE FULL TITLES IN ENGLISH WILL HELP IN EXPLAINING THE STORY AS IT PROCEEDS ON THE SCREEN. EASY TO FOLLOW.


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

**LIVERPOOL COTTON.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 22nd.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Egyptian F.G.F. Spot | 27.50 |

**ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.**

Liverpool, Sept. 22nd.

| | |
|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal Good | 14.43 |
| " " Fully Good | 14.66 |
| " " Fine | 14.94 |
| " No 1 Oomra Good | 16.05 |
| " " " Fully Good | 16.30 |
| " " " Fine | 16.55 |
| " Broach Good | 17.39 |
| " " Fully Good | 17.67 |
| " " Fine | 17.75 |
| " Scinde Good | 14.43 |
| " " Fully Good | 14.68 |
| " " Fine | 14.94 |

**LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.**

London, Saturday, Sept. 22nd.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 1,139,000 |
| Egyptian Visible Supply | 107,000 |
| East Indian " " | 115,000 |
| American " " | 1,461,000 |
| Other " " | 51,000 |
| Total Sales | 17,000 |
| East Indian Sales | 300 |
| Total Speculation | .. |
| " Export | .. |
| East Indian Export | .. |
| " " Stock | 42,000 |
| " " Forwarded | 1,300 |
| " " Actual Export | .. |
| " " Imports | .. |
| " " Speculation | .. |
| American Afloat | 130,000 |
| East Indian Afloat | 11,000 |
| Total Afloat | 171,000 |

**AMERICAN MARKETS.**

New York, Sept. 21st.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 19,000 |
| " " to Continent | 8,000 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 8½ |
| Demand Bills | 4.75.50 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 100¾ |

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 152,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 45,000 |
| " " to France and Continent | 44,000 |
| " " to Japan | .. |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 580,000 |
| " " at Interior Ports | 294,000 |

New York, Sept. 22nd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 22,000 |
| " to Continent | 6,000 |
| Futures at New York Oct. | 24.50 |
| " " Jan. | 24.26 |
| " " Mar | 24.35 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 25.70 |
| " at New Orleans | 23.50 |
| Futures at New Orleans Oct. | 23.54 |
| " " Jan | 23.41 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality | 8½ |
| Demand Bills | 4 75 50 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 100¾ |

**MONEY MARKET.**

London, Sept. 22nd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | 55 |
| Closing Tone of Silver :—Firm but quiet. | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent: since 5th April, 1917 | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st | 4 13/16 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | 4 13/16 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 5 1/8 |
| " " " 6 " | 5 3/8 |
| Interest day to day loans | 4 |
| " 7 day market loans | 4 1/4 |
| Consols 2½ % | 54½ |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal | 50½ |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan | 65 |
| Government Securities 3 % | 55½ |
| Ex. on London at Paris Francs | 27.55 |

**WAR LOANS.**

London, Sept. 22nd.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 % 1925—1928 | £57 |
| 4½ % 1925—1945 | £57½ |
| 5 % New | £94½ |

**MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.**

London, Sept. 22nd.

RAPESEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct. Sellers | 595 |
| Rapeseed, Ferozepore Ordinary Aug.-Sept. Value | 590 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct. Buyers | 600 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Value | 560 |

LINSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept. Oct Paid | 600 |
| Linseed small grain Sept.-Oct. Paid | 590 |
| Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Value | 595 |

London, Sept 21st.

London, Sept. 22nd.

COTTONSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nominal | 380 |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £123 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal | £120½ |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers | 20 |
| Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers | 23/3 |
| Tone :—Easier | |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct. Sellers | 3/2 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Value | 2/10 |

# BOMBAY MARKETS.

## COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.

The extraordinary and rapid advance of 230 points in New York on Friday and Saturday caused excitement in our market, and this morning the bazaar quotation for Good Broach was Rs. 468. The advance in New York is said to be due to heavy buying by speculators on rumours of peace. The Marwari bazar opened at Rs. 460 for Good Broach and declined to Rs. 455, remaining at Rs. 455/56 for some time with business passing. At Colaba the rate dropped to Rs. 453 but closed slightly steadier at Rs. 454/5. A fair business has been done both in the bazaar and on Association terms.

Ready cotton is steadier with a moderate demand by exporters and mills.

**QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.**

OLD CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M.G. Bengal | .. | Sept. | 355 |
| Good M.G. Westerns | .. | Aug.-Sept. | 435 |
| Good H.G. Westerns | .. | Aug.-Sept. | 415 |
| Good Sawgd Dharwar | .. | Augt.-Sept. | 440 |
| Good M.G. Coompta | .. | Aug.-Sept. | 470 |
| Good M.G. Miraj | .. | Aug.-Sept. | 453 |

NEW CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Broach | .. | April | 454/5 |
| Fine Khamgaon Akola | .. | January | 433 |
| " Khandeish | .. | " | 415 |
| " Muthia | .. | " | 392 |
| " Bengal | .. | " | 368 |
| Fully Good Bengal | .. | " | 349 |

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent: discount having been abolished.

**QUOTATIONS 9-35 P.M.**

NEW CROP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Broach | .. | 452/8 |
| Bengal | .. | 348 |

**BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.**

QUOTATIONS 24th SEPTEMBER 1917.

| Growths. | Super fine | Fine | F.G. | Gd. | F.G.F. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengals | 365 | 355 | 342 | | | Ready. |
| H.G. Sind Punjab | 364 | 354 | 342 | | | " |
| M.G. Athni-Miraj | | | | | | |
| "Good Staple" | | | | 456 | | " |
| Saw-Ginned Dharwar | | | | 457 | | " |
| M. G. Westerns | | | | 432 | 420 | " |
| H.G. Westerns | | | | 422 | 410 | " |
| M.G. Compta | | | | 476 | 456 | " |
| M.G. Kadi Viramgam | | | 488 | 473 | | " |
| M.G. Dhrangadra | | | 482 | 467 | | " |
| M.G. Bagalkot | | | | 446 | | " |
| H.G. Bijapur | | | | 436 | | " |

**RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 22nd September :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 421 bales |
| Wheat | 22,891 cwts. |
| Linseed | 2,028 " |
| Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc. | Nil |
| Gingellyseed | 41 " |
| Poppyseed | Nil |
| Groundnuts | 1,997 " |
| Castorseed | 11,340 " |
| Rice | 1,096 " |
| Myrabollams | 1,843 " |
| Cottonseed | 2,000 " |
| Mowraseed | Nil |
| Gram | 1,750 " |
| Jowar | 465 " |
| Maize | Nil |
| Bajley | 855 " |

**THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.**

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 24th Sept. 1917, at 5-30 p.m.

| Growths. | Super Fine | Fully Good | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals (M.G.) | 370 | 360 348 | .. Ready |
| Scinde-Punjab (M.G.) | 370 | 360 348 | .. Ready |
| Wadhwan (M.G.) | .. | 467 472 | .. Ready |
| Miraj (M.G.) | .. | .. .. | 465 Ready |
| Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.) | .. | .. .. | 442 Ready |
| Sawgd. Dharwar | .. | .. .. | 436 Ready |
| | .. | .. .. | 462 Ready |
| Westerns (M.G.) | .. | .. .. | 431 Ready |
| Westerns (H.G.) | .. | .. .. | 424 Ready |
| Compta (M.G.) | .. | .. .. | 476 Ready |

**WHEAT AND SEEDS.**

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept 24th—4 p.m

| Ready. | Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 42 0 0 | 6 7 0 |
| " " Cawnpore 70-30 | 41 8 0 | 6 7 0 |
| " Karachi Bangia | 42 0 0 | 6 7 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 6 13 0 | 7 14 0 |
| " Cawnpore | 6 8 0 | 7 14 0 |
| " Yellow Cawnpore | 6 14 0 | 7 4 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 7 5 0 | 7 11 0 |
| " Thin | 7 5 0 | 7 6 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 44 0 0 | 6 2 0 |
| " Gajar 75-25 | 43 0 0 | 6 2 0 |
| " Black | 36 0 0 | 6 0 0 |
| " Gajar 50-50 | 42 0 0 | 6 2 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | 7 5 0 | 7 11 0 |
| Groundnuts | 7 5 0 | 7 14 0 |
| Mowraseed | 4 0 0 | 6 6 0 |

| Forward. | Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat April-May | 6 8 6 |
| " Sept. Contract | 6 7 0 |
| Linseed May | 8 8 0 |
| " Sept. Contract | 7 4 1½ |

**BULLION.**

The silver market is steady with limited business passing. The London Price and China Exchanges are unchanged:

Bar Gold, Rs. 25-12.
Sovereign Rs. 15-14.
Silver Ready ex-duty, Rs. 102-5.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-duty, Rs. 102-8.

**EXCHANGE.**

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France, Fr 194.
3 Months' sight Francs, Fr. 200½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 234.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 351.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.
60 days' sight Japan, Rs. 140½.
Bank demand on New York, Rs. 297½.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Cum-warrant, Rs. 95.
Warrant, 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces, Rs. 69.
3 per cent. Small pieces Rs. 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months notice, Rs. 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond Long dated, Rs. 78.
Municipal Long dated, Rs. 76.
Municipal Short dated, Rs. 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years' Jan.-July, Rs. 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, Rs. 92.

Sanitary, Rs. 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

**SHARES**

The share market opened weak and soon declined, the chief fall being in Madhavjee Mill shares. The fall was due to vague and baseless rumours about peace, probably emanating from the Cotton market. At the close there was a recovery and the market closed distinctly better. The undertone of the market continues to be good.

Standards were placed at prices varying from Rs. 1,915 to Rs. 1,870, and closed at Rs. 1,905, Madhavjees from Rs. 2,585 to Rs. 2,465, and closed at Rs. 2,500, Fazulbhoys from Rs. 862/8, to Rs. 840, and closed at Rs. 852/8, Bombay Uniteds from Rs. 765 to Rs. 740, and closed at Rs 745, Nagpurs from Rs. 2,540 to Rs. 2,475, and closed at Rs. 2,505, Crescents from Rs. 250 to Rs. 245 and closed at Rs. 246/4, Currimbhoys from Rs. 365 to Rs. 355 and closed at Rs. 360, Kohinoors from Rs. 872/8 to Rs. 855 and closed at Rs. 865, Pearls from Rs. 572/8 to Rs. 555, and closed at Rs. 560, Davids from Rs. 525 to Rs. 517/8, Finlays from Rs. 355 to Rs. 350, Indian Bleechings from Rs. 245 to 240, Indore Malwas from Rs. 280 to Rs. 270, Shapurjis from Rs. 127/8 to Rs. 125, Simplexs from Rs. 765 to Rs. 740.

Swadeshis declined to Rs. 1,800, Colaba to Rs. 1,225, Bundi to Rs. 22, and Shivrajpurs to Rs. 50½.

Tata Iron ordinary (New) shares were placed between Rs. 78/12 and Rs. 83/12, premium. Old Ordinary shares from Rs. 262/8 to Rs. 258/12, and Tata Iron New deferred shares were quoted at Rs. 305 premium, and Old Deferred shares were placed between Rs. 1,260 to Rs. 1,220. Katni ordinary shares declined to Rs. 252/8, and deferreds to Rs. 1,265.

Alcock Ashdowns declined to Rs. 1,080. Bombay Tramways to Rs. 342/8. Bombay Steams to Rs. 302/8. Bombay-Burmas to Rs. 1,015, and Tata Hydros to Rs. 1,190.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 22nd September, 1917.

LIABILITIES.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | | 92,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 58,27,997 | |
| " Deposits at Branches | 122,03,719 | |
| | | 180,31,716 |
| Other Deposits | | 25,22,51,512 |
| Post Bills | | 3,931 |
| Sundries | | 21,53,038 |
| | Rs. | 29,16,40,197 |

ASSETS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 200,65,552 |
| Other authorised Securities | 27,77,000 |
| Credits, on Government and other authorised securities | 118,64,451 |
| Loans, on Government and other authorised securities | 435,86,341 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | 109,39,255 |
| Dead Stock | 9,34,288 |
| Stamps | 5,987 |
| Bullion | 3,185 |
| Balances with other Banks | 8,98,954 |
| Sundries | 3,75,526 |
| Cash | 18,95,79,192 |
| Rs. | 29,16,40,197 |

**CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

The market opened with more sellers than buyers of jute mill shares, trade in which was not on a large scale, lower prices being accepted by sellers for many stocks. Coal shares did not attract attention and most securities in this section provided difficult of sale. Industrials again found ready buyers. A large turn-over is being reported in these shares. The Surma Valley Saw Mills advanced to Rs. 21-8. The following sales took place :—

Coal :—Baraboni 16-4; Burrakur 38-12; Damuda 26-8, 24-12; Deoli 27-4; Equitable (ord) 49-8, 48-12; Huntodih 9; Kalapahari 16, 16-4; Parasea 5-10; Seeterampur 18-8; Singarah 14-12, 15.

Jute :—Auckland (ord) 305, 301; Barnagore (ord) 103; Clive (ord) 207, 210, 207, 208-8; Dalhousie (ord) 446; Gourepore (ord) 593 and 600 s.l.; Howrah (ord) 420, 421; Kamarhatty (ord) 435, 430; Kelvin (ord) 630, 633 s.l.; Naihati (ord) 360; Northbrook (ord) 43-4 to 43-12; Reliance (ord) 410, 403, 400; Standard (ord) 465, 471, 466 and 473 s.l.; Standard (pref) 102; Union (ord) 595.

Miscellaneous :—Anglo-Oriental Steam 76 to 80 p.; Bengal-Nagpur Cotton (ord) 145 to 148; Bowreah Cotton (ord) 206 s.l.; Calcutta Tramways 106; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 18-12; Howrah Oil 120, 121, 122; Kluang Rubber 11-4; Kumardhubi Engineering 39; Punggor Rubber s.l. 00; Reliance Fire Brick Pottery 14-4, 14-8; Surma Valley Saw Mills 21 to 21-12; Triton Insurance 83-74; United Flour 19-4, 19-8.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68 to 68-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-8 to 68-10.

**FANS IN BOMBAY CINEMA PALACES.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is very annoying to notice that the fan-system of many of the Cinema-houses in Bombay, is very poor. In proportion to the capacity of a theatre, the fans are very few. May I ask of what use are the blazing lights inside the theatre. Would it not be better if the number of lights be diminished, and the number of fans be increased?

Sometimes the theatre is packed to its utmost capacity, and then those people inside it begin to feel the pangs of heat. Such is almost always the case in the shows on Saturdays and Sundays and on holidays. I hope that the Cinema-owners would see the want of fans in their theatre, and will do their best to put a stop to an everlasting trouble.—Yours etc.

A USUAL CINEMA VISITOR.

(Continued from Column 6.)

sukh v. Balkisson Hardayal and anr, Khandwalla & Co.

426-16.—Shamrao M & H, Jugmohandas Vandravandas v. The Ahmedabad Fine Spg Wg Co. Ltd. (in Liquidation), Madhowji K and C.

356-17.—Motichand & D, Dada Haji Essak v. Munchershaw Nusserwanji Chandabhai, Nanu H & Co.

S C Ct. 678-24898-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Phiroze C Mistry v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

S C Ct 679-24899-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Phiroze C Mistry v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., Crawford B & Co.

470-17.—Motichand & D, Ratansi Devkaran v. Messrs. Nanu N Bharucha & Co., a firm, Daph F & D.

**BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.**

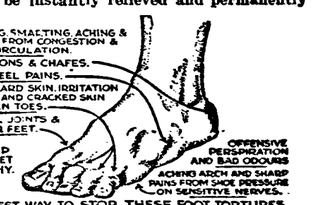
**FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.**

P P No. 9-17.—In person, Bai Sonbai widow v. Dewji Liladhur & ors, Madh K & Ch, Part Heard, 28-8-17.


## FOR SORE TIRED FEET, CORNS AND ALL FOOT TROUBLES.

WHAT SOLDIERS DO WHEN FEET ACHE, BURN, SMART AND PERSPIRE.

Many readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" may be interested to know how I permanently cured the extremely painful foot troubles resulting from my first few days of route marching. After numerous powders and ointments had only increased the torture I consulted my medical man, and he explained that corns, callouses, bunions and blisters are simply indications of injured tissues, but that there is really no need of enduring any form of foot misery a single moment. They can all be instantly relieved and permanently


BURNING SMARTING ACHING & ITCHING FROM CONGESTION & POOR CIRCULATION.
ABRASIONS & CHAFES.
HIGH HEEL PAINS.
THICK HARD SKIN. IRRITATION OF SKIN AND CRACKED SKIN BETWEEN TOES.
PAINFUL JOINTS & TENDER FEET.
TO KEEP THE FEET HEALTHY.
OFFENSIVE PERSPIRATION AND BAD ODOURS
ACHING ARCH AND SHARP PAINS FROM SHOE PRESSURE ON SENSITIVE NERVES.

THE BEST WAY TO STOP THESE FOOT TORTURES.
MAKES TIGHTEST, NEWEST BOOTS FEEL LIKE OLDEST ONES YOU HAVE

cured by simply resting the feet for about ten minutes in a warm foot-both containing a tablespoonful of ordinary Reudel Bath Saltrates. This softens even the worst corns so they come out root and all at the first touch and all calloused places, soreness and aching will quickly disappear. The feet being the farthest point from the heart to which the blood must be forced, foot troubles are often due to shoe pressure and defective circulation in these extremities. By treating the feet as above directed, you will stimulate the blood circulation, clear out sebaceous matter from the clogged pores, render the skin active, healthy and free from offensive odour or injurious effects of acid perspiration, and thus banish foot troubles for all time. All chemists keep Reudel Bath Saltrates ready put up in convenient packets, one of which will prove more than sufficient to permanently end all foot misery. A friend to whom I mentioned these saltrates even tried the treatment for chronic gout and rheumatism with astonishingly good results. Try it after coming in footsore from a lang walk. You will feel like dancing with joy, and your newest, tightest boots feel like the oldest pair you have.—H.G.C. .9732


# CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1917.

## BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

**SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.**

**LONG CAUSE.**

1136-15.—Payne and Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G & Co., Surveyor & Co., Little & Co., Part Heard, 7-9-17.

## BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

**SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.**

690-15.—Matu J & M, The National Financing & Comn. Corpn. Ltd. v. Premchand Keshowji.

332-15.—Patell & Eze, Bhagwandas Dayaram v. Ramrao Harischandra Mantri, Daph F & D.

995-15.—N C Dalal, Harriram Raghnathji v. Ramrao Harischandra Mantri, Daph F & D.

416-16.—Surveyor & Co., Krishnadas Goverdhandas v. Dattatrya Balcrishna Tapre & ors, Agst 72 & 81.

1398-16.—Motichand & D, Hansraj Kissonlal a firm v. Choturam Radhakisson & ors, Crawford B & Co.

213-17.—Captain & Vaidya Mahomed Jaffer Jumabhai & Co. a firm v. Suleman Maghji.

462-17.—Hiralal & Co., Edulji Jamshedji Treasurewalla v. Khusru alias Khursedji Navroji Banaji, Dubash & Co.

550-17.—Mulla & Mulla, Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed v. Manibhai Parbhudas & anr.

615-17.—Crawford B & Co., The Comptoir National D'Es Compte De Paris a Coy v. Rao Raja Lall.

695-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Kedarnath Gambhirchand v. Keshrimal Chunilal & anr.

855-17.—Little & Co., Baji Vishnu Nerurkar v. Pandharinath Madhowji.

882-17.—Jam R & D, Haji Jan Mahomed Jusub & Co. a firm v. Amerchand Paylardass & anr.

886-17.—Bhimji & Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram Bavri v. Jagannath Shivnarayen.

887-17.—Jam R & D, Mohanlal Nanabhai v. Ba Shree Saraj Kuver Ba Porbunderwalla.

895-17.—Merw K & Co., Nandlal Birdichand v. Nathmal Banarsidas a firm.

896-17.—Dubash & Co., Najori Chunilal Naranji v. Babu Jaichanper Motiram.

907-17.—Crawford B & Co., Geo Service & Co., a firm v. The Nevatia Flour Mills Ltd, Patell & Eze.

908-17.—Pocha & Co., Fulchand Hirchand a firm v. Jasunji Hinduji & anr.

909-17.—Tyabji D & Co., Maneckji Jevanji Master v. Purshotam Manchand Nayak.

987-17.—Payne & Co., Abdulla Allapakhia & Co. a firm v. Abdeally Ahmed Basrai.

**FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103**

951-17.—N C Dalal Parbhudas Harivalabh v. Akhechand Jagrupji & ors.

**UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES**

584-17.—Edg G W & Co., Raghunathdas Harjiwandas Kashiwalla & anr v. Hargovandas Tulsidas & anr, Against 2nd deft only.

693-17.—Craigie B & Co., Girdharry Mohun Kaul v. Techmiram Kaul.

**FOR DISPOSAL.**

373-16.—Wadia G & Co., Messrs. Brandon & Co. a firm v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne & Co.

1231-16.—Patell & Eze., Bai Valbai widow v. Tricumdas Cooverji & ors, Jam R & D

**SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL**

**LONG CAUSE**

609-16.—Hiralal & Co., Mangaldas Ramdas v. Ichhalal Jugmohandas & ors, Payne & Co., Part heard.

**FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT.**

691-15.—Payne & Co., Khimji Assur Virji v. K. Venkatrao Sethupatty & ors, Daph F & D, Kharas & Co.

**SHORT CAUSE.**

960-17.—Mulji & Th, Ladhabhai Sunderlal v. Vithal Mavji & anr.

**LONG CAUSES.**

725-17—Malvi M R & Co., Kasturchand Sada-

(Continued in column 5.)

# BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

## IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.

### QUESTION REFERRED TO ROADS COMMITTEE.

### RAMOSHIS AND DEATH CERTIFICATES.

**A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. J. A. D. McBain presiding, when the question of the Improvement of roads in the city was considered, and the Road Committee were asked to make a report on the lines suggested by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir. The question of Ramoshis in connection with death certificates was also gone into.**

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir asked for priority and moved:

"That in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the roads in the City, a Committee consisting of members to be named at th meeting be appointed to report in consultation with the Commissioner—

(a) whether the present establishmen for the maintenance of roads is sufficient,

(b) whether the present organization of the department tends to secure efficienc and economy,

(c) whether the surface of the roads after being repaired does not deteriorate very rapidly,

(d) whether materials at present used for the repair of roads are the best obtainable for the purposes for which they are intend ed.

(e) whether the time at present taken for the repair of roads is considered reason able,

(f) what steps should be taken to obviate the nuisance caused by the obstruction of foot-paths,

(g) on any other points the Committee may consider worthy of attention,

(h) what changes they propose and the cost thereof.

That the President be requested to call Committee meetings with regard to this question from week to week as may be found necessary on Tuesdays and Wednesdays."

ROADS NOT IN GOOD CONDITION.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he had to criticise more than once about the condition of the roads in Bombay. It was admitted on all hands that their roads were not in a good condition. Concrete foundations were one of the main factors required, but it was stated that more than 1¼ crores of rupees would be required for the purpose; he, however, did not say that all this money should be spent all at once. Last year they had already made some provision for these concrete foundations; they were now told that good material was not available in these war times, but if other bodies could secure that material, he did not know why they only should be unable to get it in the market. When they considered this question of roads it was necessary that the Roads Department of the Engineer's office should be thoroughly organised. He thought the municipality must begin these things in a small way year after year, and he did not think that the five lakhs of rupees provided for last year was sufficient for the purpose. He was of the opinion that a special committee should be appointed to consider this matter, and it should meet every Tuesday and Wednesday. Good roads were a necessity in every city, and he feared these had been somehow neglected. He had made a good case and he hoped the Corporation would pass the motion. He wanted the representative of every ward to sit on the Committee to make it representative.

A MOST OF PORTUNE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Maganlal Khakkar seconded the motion. The roads in Bombay, especially in the business centre, were in a most unsatisfactory condition, and the motion was a most opportune one. He said the roads which were most used should be taken in hand first.

Mr. A. A. Todd said no one would deny the bad condition of their roads, but there were several points they must consider as chiefly responsible for this. There was a war on, and suitable labour was difficult to obtain and sometimes quite unobtainable. The recent showers had not improved their roads. Evidence of the increase of traffic during the last few years could be seen everywhere. There was the advent of the heavy motor lorry, while they must not forget the springless bullock carts which cut up the roads more than anything. Mr. Todd said he could not see how they could do much to improve the roads till the war was ended and materials and labour were forthcoming.

DR. SUKHIA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia complained that his name had been omitted from the Committee first suggested by Mr. Cowasji. The Roads Committee were the proper persons to refer this question, as they knew the condition of the roads better than any other people. He regretted the name of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna had been omitted from the proposed committee, as nobody had taken more interests in the roads of Bombay than he. He strongly objected to the appointment of fresh Committee, and said that the Roads Committee was the only proper body to consider the question. He thought the second part of the proposition was unnecessary. Dr. Sukhia did not admit that roads were the most important thing in the economy of a city, sanitation must be the first consideration of a municipality. If they raised the taxation he feared there would be what he called the passive resisters. In Bombay the incidence of taxation was as high as Rs. 12-12, which was higher than in most of the cities, even in Europe. He moved an amendment that the proposition be referred to the Roads Committee.

Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabholker seconded the amendment.

DR. BATLIWALA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Batliwalla thought that the question should be referred to the Roads Committee, as the stalwarts in the Corporation who took a great interest in the condition of the roads were sitting on that body. He did not think the argument was sound that because there was a war on they should sit with folded hands. He therefore moved an amendment that the subject matter of the proposal be referred to the Roads Committee with a request that the report should be submitted within four months.

MR. HAVELIWALLA'S SUGGESTION.

Dr. Cursetji seconded.

Mr. Haveliwalla said he was in sympathy with the motion, but he thought that an addition of the following words should be made to the last line: "that expert advice should be taken if necessary.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said, while he welcomed the proposition he feared that the Corporation had done nothing in the matter of inducing the owners to use springs. There were about 9,600 springless labour carts in the city, and the Corporation could do something towards inducing the owners to make use of springs by exempting them from taxation for a year, or half-year in case they put on springs on their carts.

DIFFICULTY OF GETTING MATERIALS

The Commissioner said the point which dominated all others in importance was the difficulty of getting materials. He had prepared a statement in this connection covering the last six months which showed that as regards metal they had received 57 per cent less than that indentified for, 71 per cent less of sand, 49 per cent less of sandstone, 30 per cent less of rubble stones, 37 per cent of labour carts and 30 per cent of bullock pairs. The statement showed that the quality of the supplies was besides so miserable that frequent rejections had had to be made. The contractors had from time to time been given opportunities to improve their supplies and purchases had been made from the market at their expense. This procedure was considered the best means to remedy the evil but it had also not proved successful for the following reasons:—In the case of the metal the purchase could not be effected at all in consequence of the arrangements existing between the contractor and the quarrymen who refused or were unwilling to supply even when offered good rates. Efforts were made to bring metal from outside Bombay but had to be given up owing to the high price demanded Rs. 20 against the contract rates of Rs. 8-12-6 per brass. A small quantity of metal was also purchased in Bombay at Rs. 15 per brass, but the quality was poor and no more of this metal was purchased. As regards sand arrangements were made to get the supply from Mumbra at the contractors' expense and this had the desired effect on the contractor. With regard to sand stone the supply was poor and they had been unable to get any supplies from the market at the contractors' expense. As regards rubble stone there had been less cause for complaint though the deficiency amounted to 30 per cent. The Commissioner also referred to the difficulty of getting labour carts and bullock pairs. In order to overcome the difficulties in regard to metal and rubble efforts had been made to secure quarries for the Municipality and already arrangements had been made with the Improvement Trust for a lease of a portion of Naoroji Hill and a contract was also being entered into for quarring the Municipal Hill at Sewri and for obtaining rock from the Municipal foreshore land adjoining the Worlee outfall.

SYSTEM RADICALLY WRONG.

Mr. Johangir B. Petit said the question was not a new one, and had been brought before them time after time; he thought their system was radically wrong, and he also doubted whether the material they used was sound. Sometimes roads were dug up and held up for months together, and he did not know whether it was due to want of proper co-operation between the various departments. He should like to know from the executive why such articles, which were not imported into India, as sand, stones, rubble etc., were not procurable at the present time. It might be that the price had gone up, but he doubted whether they were unprocurable, he feared there was something wrong in the department, and he had his suspicions whether they were getting a legitimate return for the large sums of money which they spent yearly on their roads. It was impossible to find a single road in Bombay which had the enviable distinction of being called a good road, free from defects. Even the Queen's Road was not free from the defects which were common to the roads in the town. They were not getting a sufficient return for the money which they spent. Nobody could deny that there was something radically wrong with the department. The Commissioner had asked the Corporation many a time to increase the rates fixed, for such material as sand etc., with the contractor, although they had entered into a contract with their eyes open, and he wondered whether it was a fact whether these things were not really available. Was it not the duty of the Commissioner to find the material when it was required?

Mr. R. S. Navalkar thought the condition of the roads was simply scandalous.

Mr. Dhondy said that the matter should be referred to the Roads Committee.

Mr. Cowasji then briefly replied and said he sad no objection to the question being referred to the Roads Committee.

DR BATLIWALA'S AMENDMENT PASSED.

Dr. Batliwalla's amendment was then passed by the Corporation, and it was adopted as a substantive proposition.

RAMOSHIS AND DEATH CERTIFICATES.

The Corporation then considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"(a) Whether the ramoshi or the death registration karkoon concerned in the case was guilty of any misconduct, and, if so, how it is proposed to deal with him. (b) What arrangements exist at present to ascertain the true cause of death from the time of the death of a person till the disposal of the body.

For the purpose of registration of births and deaths Bombay is divided into 16 districts, each in charge of a district registrar. By section 445 these registrars and there subordinate staff are required to inform themselves of all births and deaths occurring in their districts. By section 449 the nearest relatives of any person dying in the City present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased or any person present at the death or any occupier of the premises in which the death took place or any inmate of such premises or the undertaker or other person causing the corpse to be disposed of, are required to give information of the particulars required to be registered concerning such death. By sections 448 and 449 this information has to be given to the officer appointed to receive it at the place of disposal of the dead. At each of the larger cemeterics there is a municipal cemetery clerk; at each of the smaller, a death registration karkoon. These officials obtain the death reports from the funeral parties and see that they are properly completed. The cemetery clerks are qualified hospital assistants or sub-assistant surgeons and are also required, when there has been no medical attendant, to question the informants regarding the last illness of the deceased, and to note what the cause of death appears to have been on the information so obtained. The death reports are forwarded from the cemeteries to the district registrars.

BUSINESS OF RAMOSHIS.

Death registration ramoshis are posted at the registrar's offices and at points where important thoroughfares meet, in order that precise information may be obtained as to the places where deaths occur, and in order that the registrars may have information of deaths, especially in cases of infectious disease as early as possible. The business of the ramoshis is to visit the premises where deaths have occurred in order to locate them precisely—to fill in the so-called death pass—the memo of which a copy is attached, marked B correctly, and to pass on the information to the registrar's office promptly These memoranda are in no sense certificates of death.

The registrars and their staff, on receiving information of deaths, are required, except when medical certificates have been produced, to verify the causes of death as stated in the death reports by visiting the premises where the deaths occurred and by making personal enquiries on the spot. It is obvious that in many cases such enquiries must fail to elicit correct information as to the cause of death. It is equally obvious that in the great majority of cases, in all cases in which no medical certificate is produced, the present law and procedure do not enable the cause of death to be ascertained definitely before the body is disposed of.

This was clearly pointed out in a note by the Health Officer which was forwarded with Mr. Cadell's letter No. 16686, dated the 22nd September 1911. In that letter and in the Health Officer's note it was urged that the Municipal Act ought to be amended so as to forbid the removal of the corpse from the place of death until a medical certificate had been obtained. This report was referred to a Committee of the Corporation, which was of opinion that having regard to the religious customs of the people, it would not be feasible to adopt the proposal. The Committee's report dated the 6th September 1912, was recorded under Corporation Resolution No. 4337, dated the 24th October 1912. I think it is very desirable that the question should now be reconsidered.

In this particular case the death was reported at about 8 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 20th February 1917, to a ramoshi on duty at No. 5 district office. He went to No. 57, Second Duncan Cross Lane, where he was shown the corpse covered with a white sheet. He was informed by three persons present that the deceased had died of venereal disease. He then issued the "pass" asked for i.e., a memo. showing the name, sex, age and caste of the deceased and the time and place of death as he had ascertained from them. There is no reason, so far as I have been able to ascertain, to charge the ramoshi with any misconduct."

Mr. Haveliwalla moved that the report should be referred to a committee to consider and advise the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded.

MR. NAVALKAR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved an amendment that the letter be recorded. To insist on a certificate would be a great hardship on poor people.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said he did not think the letter called for any further comment; the question had been thoroughly discussed on a former occasion, and the Corporation had come to the conclusion that it was not expedient to interfere in the matter.

The Municipal Commissioner said they must have a system of death registration somehow or other in five years time, but they were not ready for it now.

Mr. Haveliwalla said there would be no doubt some hardships on the people, but what should they do in case of foul play? He was of the opinion that the system should be purified.

PROPOSITION LOST.

The proposition was lost, and the amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

## CHARGE AGAINST G. I. P. EMPLOYEES.

### ALLEGED RIOTING AND MEMBERSHIP OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Superintendent Stenson charged (1) Dajiba Ramji, (2) Noormahomed Dinmahomed, (3) Ashrafhussen, Shaikh Kaloo, (4) Waman Dadoo, (5) Rahamin Rubin, (6) Dhondu Balu, (7) Ibrahim Ahmed, (8) Bhicoo Mahadu, (9) Bala Laxuman, (10) Jackey Fernandez, and (11) Manekshaw Rustomji, employees of the Parel Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway Company, with being members of an unlawful assembly, and being members of such unlawful assembly, with committing rioting in the workshops, on the 4th instant, under sections 143 and 147 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the first, second and seventh accused; Mr. Pereira appeared for the third accused; Mr. D. S. Erulker for the fifth, sixth, tenth and eleventh accused; Messrs. M. A. and K. A. Somji for the fourth and the ninth accused; and Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati for the eighth accused.

HEAD CHARGEMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. L. A. Glendenning, head chargeman, No. 1 erecting shop, examined by Mr. Stenson, said that on the day in question about 8-45 a.m., he saw a large body of men in the traverser pit, No. 1, erecting shop. They had come from all parts of the shop. He saw Mr. Johnson, the chief foreman and Mr. Fairweather, foreman of the foundry, standing on the brink of the pit. He joined the two officials and heard one of them exhorting the men to resume work. The men went, but fifteen minutes later some more men strayed into the erecting shop. About five hundred men belonging to almost all the department gathered in the traverser pit. They behaved in an orderly manner until the arrival of the third and fourth accused, who addressed the crowd, which got into a state of great excitement. The men started shouting, and waving their arms and umbrellas. The fourth accused came to witness' side of the traverser pit and threatened and intimidated witness' men, who had not joined the strike. Witness could not hear him but that was what he gathered from his movements. When the fourth accused found witness' men firm he went back and joined the crowd. Mr. Herbert came into the erecting shop, where Mr. Johnson and witness joined him. When Mr. Johnson was talking to Mr. Herbert, witness saw the fourth accused push his way to the front of the centre of the crowd. Mr. Herbert was questioning the crowd as to their grievances, when he was joined by Mr. Bonner, Loco Superintendent. Mr. Bonner then addressed the men and when he was doing this, witness saw the crowd behind push them. Mr. Herbert and witness drove the crowd back. Mr. Bonner again tried to address the crowd but could not be heard on account of the noise.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST 3RD AND 4TH ACCUSED.

The third and fourth accused were very noisy. The three officials then started for the fitting shop, when the crowd started pelting them with stones. Witness saw the third and fourth accused shouting and urging the men on. When witness and the other officials had proceeded a little further in the direction of the fitting shop, there was another shower of stones. He again found the third and fourth accused shouting and urging the men. Mr. Bonner then sent witness to fetch an armed escort. The crowd came nearer. There was another shower of missiles, and Mr. Herbert got hurt on the nose and other parts of the body. Witness was also hurt. He then brought an armed escort.

FOREMAN OF FOUNDRIES EXAMINED.

Mr. W. Fairweather, foreman of the foundries, examined by Mr. Stenson, said he heard a noise in the foundry about 8-10 a.m. He then found all the men had stopped work and were starting to proceed in the direction of the erecting shop. He asked them what it was, when they said they were going to see the chief foreman. He went with them to the erecting shop. He and Mr. Johnson asked the men to return to work, promising them that if any of them had grievances he would take them to Mr. Herbert. Most of them seemed to be satisfied. He and his men were returning to the foundry, when he found a crowd near the blacksmith shop. The crowd was throwing missiles into the blacksmith's shop, in which the men were at work. The blacksmiths resisted for some time and afterwards joined the crowd. He had by this time gone to the office of the machine-shop foreman.

STATEMENT AGAINST 8TH ACCUSED.

He heard the eighth accused urging the men to come on and stone the blacksmiths. He then went into the foundry where he found most of his men at work. He next saw a large crowd stoning the signal shop and thence marching in the direction of the millwright shop. In a few minutes they started stoning the foundry from three or four directions. He caught one man, when he (witness) was struck on the head, and this dazed him. He took out his revolver and fired into the air. The crowd stepped back but some of them shouted that it was only a blank cartridge and exhorted the others to keep on stoning. He fired again into the air.

WITNESS FIRES AT SIXTH ACCUSED.

The sixth accused took a deliberate aim at him with a stone which would have hit him if he had not stepped aside. The man was picking up another missile when witness fired at him.

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. [illegible] witness said his place of residence was four minutes' walk from the [illegible]. He could jump over the wall to his house. He found everything quiet when he went to work on the day in question. He did not always carry a loaded pistol in his pocket to the workshop. He had an empty pistol when he went to work that day. When he found the men would come to his shop he jumped over the wall to his house and fetched cartridges. He was afraid of his own life and so he fired. It might be ten or fifteen minutes after he returned from home that he fired. When he returned he found the disturbance raging. He was afraid of his life when he went to bring the cartridges.

WITNESS' SENSE OF DUTY.

He returned because he wanted to be at his post of duty, and not military duty. He did not want to be called a coward. He fired because he wanted to save his life as well as to disperse the crowd. He could not communicate with the Police before this. There was a telephone in the time office which was nearer than his house. He fired practically immediately after he got the blow.

FIRED DELIBERATELY TO DISPERSE CROWD.

He fired the third shot deliberately to disperse the crowd because the first two shots in the air had not dispersed them. When he went for the cartridges they were stoning the millwright shop which was at a little distance and he apprehended they would come on to his shop. He was hit on the head before he fired. He bled from the head. He returned to work eight days after. He had not been suspended nor had he been in Police custody.

Re-examined by Mr. Stenson, the witness said two cartridges were left in the pistol after he had fired.

Further hearing was adjourned to Friday.

## ASSAULT ON PUBLIC SERVANT

### ACCUSED FINED RS. 30.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle has disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Kirtikar charged Antony Moniz, an insurance broker, with assaulting Abdul Gaffar Abdul Sattar, P. C. No. 2646 E, a public servant, in order to deter him from discharging his duty.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of assaulting a public servant in the discharge of his duty and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 30.

## SUB-INSPECTOR FINED ONE ANNA.

The Magistrate has also disposed of the case in which Moniz charged Sub-Inspector J. R. Peppin with insult and assault.

MAGISTRATE ON POLICE USING FORCE.

The Magistrate said that in regard to the complaint of assault he had no doubt that the complainant was somewhat roughly handled after he was arrested, for the alleged assault on the Policeman. But as he found that the complainant's behaviour on the occasion was very boisterous he held that the force used on him was required by the circumstances of which he (the complainant) himself was the author and he (the Magistrate) could not require the Police to fondle and cuddle a violent and unruly man whom they had to arrest under the law and if in restraining him in his violent and tempestuous behaviour they were obliged to use force amounting to an assault the man had to thank himself for the same.

ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY OF INSULT.

On a general survey of the evidence he (the Magistrate) found the accused guilty of the offence of insult and convicted him under section 504 of the Indian Penal Code, but having regard to the entire conduct of the complainant which, he (the Magistrate said, called for an expression of severe censure he thought he ought to pass a sentence which would partake of the nature of contemptuous damages. He sentenced the accused to pay a fine of one anna.

## A CLOTH BROKER DEFAMED,

### ACCUSED EXPRESSES REGRET AND IS ACQUITTED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrat Maganlal Gopalji charged Vithaldas Damodur with defamation. Mr. C. N. Kanuga w for the complainant; Mr. N. B. Vibhak with Mr. Kampani defended.

The complainant stated that a cloth broker Jamnadas Bechar, went to the accused's shop and asked the price of a certain quality tussore cloth, and he was quoted Rs. 1/1 per yard. Thereupon Jamnadas said that the same kind of cloth had been sold by the complainant and another for 15½ annas per yard. The accused said "They are going to insolvents." On the accused's expressin regret the case was marked as compounded and the accused was acquitted.

## DRIVING A CAR WITHOUT A LICENCE.

### ACCUSED FINED RS. 10

Before the Third Presidency Magistra Inspector Sykes charged Baloo Subbana, wit driving motor car No. 2892 without a license on Saturday night on the Esplanade Roa The accused was fined Rs. 10.

## CHARGE OF EXPOSING NEW BORN CHILD.

### ACCUSED SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR.

*(Before the same Bench.)*

King-Emperor v. Bhagibai.

On Saturday the accused a Hindu widow, was found "not guilty" on the charge of murdering her newly born baby by the Jury by 6 to 3 and found "guilty" on the alternate charge of exposing the child with the intent to wholly abandon it by a unanimous verdict of the Jury.

The facts alleged by the prosecution and the defence raised by the accused were set out fully in yesterday's issue.

His Lordship passed his orders on Monday morning. As regards the first charge his Lordship ordered under Section 204 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that the prosecution against the accused on that charge should be stayed and such stay would amount to an acquittal. On the second charge his Lordship sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

## TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 7th of Julhaj, 1335.
Hindu: 9th Sud of Bhadrapad, 1973.
Jewish: 9th of Thisri, 5677.
Parsi: 15th of Farwardin, 1287.
Sunrise: 6h. 28min.; Sunset: 6h. 35 min.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Presidency Association Council Meeting, 6 p.m. (S.T.).
Municipal Corporation meeting 3-40 p.m.
Cercle Litteraire:—Mr. A. P. Maurice Magnier will hold the twenty-fifth of his series of "Causeries" in French in the hall of the Cercle Litteraire at 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

Meeting of Authropological Society, B. B. Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.).
Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Annual General Meeting, 19, Bank Street, Fort, 2 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, an "At Home" of Members and their Friends, at 6, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.
Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m. Registered Letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and Parcels up to 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 27.

Mr. Devdhar's lecture on "Co-operation Among the Poor Middle Class" under the auspices of the Israelite Brotherhood, Tifereth Israel Prayer Hall (Gara's Bungalow) Clark Road, Jocoba Circle, 6 p.m. (S.T.).
Bakri Id (Mahomedan Holiday) Banks closed.
The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the G. P. O. at 5 p.m. instead of as preciously notified.

FRIDAY, Sept. 28.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.)

## AMUSEMENTS.

### TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. "Masks and Faces."
Royal Opera House: 6-45 Cinema, and 9- The Howitt-Phillips Company in "The Story of the Rorsary."
Younger Generation."
New Alexandra Cinema 7, 8-45, 10-30.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Elderado Cinema: Lamington Road. 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

## G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. |
| Punjab Mail .. .. .. .. | 10 0 | 14 35 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore). .. .. | 15 0 | 21 0 |
| Nagpur Mail (via Nagpur) .. .. | 6 15 | 13 0 |
| Madras Mail .. .. .. .. | 8 40 | 21 30 |
| Poona Mail .. .. .. .. | 11 25 | 14 45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class). | 8 20 | 7 0 |
| Poona Express .. .. .. | 10 40 | 7 55 |

| | Dep. |
|---|---|
| Punjab Postal Express | On days of arrival seven hours after mail steamer is signalled |
| Calcutta Do. do. | |
| Madras Do. do. | |

## B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

| | BOMBAY. Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. |
| Northern Express .. .. .. | 11 26 | 17 |
| Night Mails .. .. .. .. | 3 15 | 21 |
| Up Mixed 3rd Class Express .. | 7 40 | 21 2 |

## BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were no cases of plague yesterday while there was one death from small-pox and one attack and one death occurred from cholera. The total number of deaths from all causes was 87 as against 68 of the corresponing day of last year and 73 of 1,915.

## THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Israelite Brotherhood, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, of the Servants of India Society, will deliver a public Lecture in Marathi on "Co-operation among the poor-middle Clase" on Thursday, the 27th September, 1917, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Tifereth Israel Prayer Hall, (Gara's Bungatow), Clark Road, Jacob Circle.

## THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Association Rooms, The meeting will be open only to the members of the Council. Notices of the meeting were posted on the 19th instant but on account of the strike of postmen some members may not have received the notice and therefore this intimation is given.

## ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when papers will be read On "The Purificatory Ceremonies of the Parsees—The Padiab. The Nan (Snan). By Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, and on "Indian Ophiolatry and the Snake-Worship of the Negroes of the West Indies." By Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

## SHRIRAM MOFAT VACHANALAYA MANDAL, POONA.

In order to foster the love of reading and to interest the general public in the progress of events all over the world by starting and affiliating free libraries, a central organization called "The Shriram Mofat Vachanalaya Mandal, Poona" was founded in 1914. At its annual general meeting for the election of the executive council for the year 1917-18 the following members were elected:—President: The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye. Vice-Presidents: The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. P. D. Gune, Members Prof. Kanitkar, Mr. N. K. Dravid, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Prof. G. M. Chipalunkar, Mr. H. R. Divekar, Prof. Hardikar, and Dr. R. V. Khedkar. Secretaries: Sardar K. C. Mehendale Messrs. D. V. Potdar, L. B. Phadnis D. V. Kulkarni. Account: Prof. V. B. Naik. Treasurer: Dr. K. K. Joshi.

# IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## ASSURANCE OF MRS. BESANT.

## SIMULTANEOUS CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

### DEMAND FOR ONE-HALF TO BE INDIAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, in a reply to Sir Hugh Bray if any guarantees had been received from Mrs. Besant and her companions, Sir William Vincent said his Excellency the Viceroy received a telegram from Mrs. Besant conveying to him the assurance she is ready to co-operate in obtaining a calm atmosphere during Mr. Montagu's visit. The Government of India also previously received assurances from influential sources which, in the opinion of the Government, justified them in recommending the removal of restrictions on Mrs. Besant by the Government of Madras.

Mr. Malaviya then moved a resolution that if an examination in India separate from I.C.S., examination held in London be held, then half the number of the Civil Service posts should be reserved annually for Indians competing at the Indian examination. A number of non-officials supported, while Mr. Hogg, Sir John Donald and Sir William Vincent opposed it, the last speaker emphasising that the Government of India had an open mind and was prepared to consider all suggestions. The resolution was negatived by 31 votes to 21. The next resolution asking that the present age limit for I.C.S., candidates be not reduced was withdrawn by Mr. Srinivasa Sastri in view of the sympathetic reply of Sir William Vincent. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

### INDIAN ELEMENT IN CIVIL SERVICE.

After interpellations Pandit Malaviya moved:—

This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the Government of India should move the Secretary of State that in case it be decided that a certain proportion of the Indian Civil Service officers recruited every year, should be selected on the result of a competitive examination held for the purpose in India, that proportion should be not less than one-half of the total number of the posts included in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service, and not one-fourth as recommended by the Public Services Commission.

He said that the course recommended by the resolution, had been pressed for a long time in the past, and that they were still doing it. If unfortunately the Government decided against simultaneous examinations, there would be discontent. The only satisfactory alternative was that which had been placed before the Council. Influential evidence given before the Council including two local Governments and one senior member of the Civil Service had recommended that the Indian element should be one-third. But even that would not meet Indian demands. He emphasised the need for examining the question from the point of view of Self-Government being the goal of British rule in India. He pleaded for Indians being treated in India as the member of any other race would be in his own native land. As for maintaining the British character, he would submit whether the time had not come for making it more Indian. He would not repudiate the higher standard of ideals, nor the principle for which the British Government stood. But while the character of the administration retained and developed all that was best in British, it should be the aim to have it mainly and definitely Indian, incorporating the best in the Hindu and the Muslim.

Passing on to the question of preserving British interests, he said that the railways were mainly Indian as most were possessed by the state and he hoped the rest would be state-managed soon. Steamship life had only a temporary interest. They came and went. As for commercial interests he submitted that British capital was sunk not only here but also in other countries. In conclusion, he declared that the interests of 315 millions of the people of the land should be the prime factor in deciding the question at issue. He also said the London door would still be open to an Indian.

Mr. Sukul supporting the resolution said that it affected the vital interests of the people and it should be acceded to by Government. If the resolution were accepted, it would remove a long-standing grievance of the people.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar strongly supported the resolution and referred to the Viceroy's speech in the Council on the 5th instant.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis said that the resolution was a practical solution of the present difficulties, and claimed it would be more in accordance with the spirit of the recommendation of the Public Services Commission. He repudiated the suggestion that it was claimed as a reward for services services rendered during the war.

Mr. Sarma asked if Behar with millions of people, could go on with 110 officers, why should the Punjab with the commonsense and sanity and loyalty which Sir Michael O'Dwyer claimed for it, want as many as 154 officers. True, there might be more revenue and judicial work to be turned out, but this could be more than efficiently discharged by Indians. Continuing, he said that in case the number of districts were increased, or more officers were employed in each of the bigger districts, as recommended by the Commission, Indians might be more safely utilised. Having regard to the fact that war has taken away in its devastating course a number of brilliant young Britishers, it would be advisable to do as the resolution recommended.

AS A SECOND BEST.

Dr. Sapru confessed that the resolution could be accepted only as a second best. The moment a minimum was fixed, you were abrogating the rule that only efficiency and capacity were the test. As for British character, he said, that history did not record any instance when any race gave up its essential characteristics, and he did not suppose India was going to be a new example. Indianising the administration was not in consistent with the security of British interests or the betterment of the country generally, as was shown by the history of the Mysore state. He appealed to fair play, hearty play and the honesty of the Britisher, to recognise the new facts at work to-day.

Mr. K. K. Chanda said that what was asked was that the Britisher should give up his monopoly of the highest appointments in India. He hotly repudiated the suggestion that an Indian member of the Civil Service would act against British Commercial interests.

Mr. Dadabhoy said that the ratio of one fourth recommended by the Public Servi Commission was wholly inadequate to mee the growing aspirations of the people.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT.

Mr. Hogg said that the subject of how many Indians should be employed in the Civil Service might be safely left to be disposed of when Mr. Montagu came to India. But the hon. mover this day, and Mr. Sastri on the previous day, had asked why the British commercial community looked with misgiving on increasing largely the number of Indians. In reply to that he referred to the passive resistance movement which was being referred to and discussed in the Indian press. They (British Commercial community) knowing as they did, that the Empire was engaged in a life-and-death struggle at present, did view the passive resistance movement with grave regret and disappointment.

Sir William Vincent pointed out that passive resistance had no connection with the present resolution.

Mr. Hogg said that that movement had given rise to grave doubts as to the advisability of increasing more rapidly than was consistent with efficiency, the number of Indians.

Raja Sita Nath Roy said that the question raised in the resolution was of vital interest to the Indians. He quoted the evidence of Mr. J. N. Gupta, now Acting Commissioner of the Rajshahi division, and said that in the worst days of sedition and unrest the district over which he presided was absolutely free from any trouble. At present two important divisions in Bengal were under the charge of Indians. This clearly showed that if more Indians were entrusted with responsible work, the administration would not suffer.

Mr. Krishna Sahay strongly supported the resolution.

NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HINDUS AND MUSSALMANS.

Mr. M. Haq said that Indians did not want any favour, but they wanted justice pure and simple. He repudiated that there was any difference between the Hindus and the Mussalmans. Now the day of difference was gone. What was, he asked, at the bottom of the nervousness exhibited by the members of the Civil Service? He believed, their position was due to the fear that they could not compete with the Indians on equal terms.

Mr. Shastri said that simultaneous examinations, should be held.

The resolution asked that if unfortunately that demand was not satisfied, there should be equality in at least the strength of the Indian Civil Service.

Sir John Donald said that in the N.-W. Frontier Province the people believed that the British Government was a god-send and that the only that could afford security and contentment and that with its passing away, the good days would be no more. He emphasised that the political department manned the administration in his province. He disposed of the theory that the Hindus ruled Kandahar, by saying that it was all ancient history. He alluded to the fact that till recently the Hindus, on the frontier had to wear distinctive head dress and were permitted to ride donkeys and to the concessions given by the Mahomedans at the bidding of the Civil Service.

Sir D. E. Wacha fully admitted that British character which had done a good deal to India should be maintained. The question then was why there should be preponderance. He referred to the Charter Act of 1833, and subsequent acts which emphasised the recognition of efficiency and not race or caste distinction, as the sole claim to the Civil Service.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT'S ASSURANCE.

Sir William Vincent replying gave an assurance that the resolution would receive the sympathetic consideration of the Government. He, however, opposed the resolution. Regarding the Indian element in the Civil Service, he observed that the resolution illustrated very cogently the practical difficulty of the Government of India. He did not desire to go into the historical aspect of the question fully. In 1873 it was decided that a number of statutory Civilians should be appointed to posts ordinarily reserved for I.C.S., officers. Later, a number of listed posts had been thrown open for the Provincial Civil Service officers. Now the Commission had recommended the reduction of listed posts and prescribed that the Indians in the Civil Service should have at least 25 per cent. Sir William said that the 25 per cent of Indians was the minimum and not the maximum as was suggested by some speakers.

BRITISH CHARACTER OF ADMINISTRATION.

Referring to the question of civilians required to administer a province raised by Mr. Sarma, he pointed out the number depended not only on the population but also on the area. Proceeding to discues the the points that should be remembered when considering the number of Indians who should be taken into the Civil Service, Sir William Vincent said:—(1) The British character of the administration should be maintained. This factor need not play a determining part but could not be lost sight of so long as India was an integral part of the Empire. (2) British interests had to be secured. He did not in the least suggest that the presence of a large number of Indians would necessarily prejudice them but what he submitted was that unlike in countries like Japan and China British capital had been sunk in India on the distinct understanding that the administration in India would be British in character though not in *personnel*. (3) They had also to consider the question of listed posts, and he declared that many members of the Provincial Civil Service had done excellent service, and that was entitled to consideration.

In reply to a question he elicited from Pandit Malaviya the reply that from half the number of posts he had asked for Indians, he had excluded the posts to be reserved for the provincial service officers. Sir William Vincent then pointed how that would *pro tanto* diminish further the number of Britishers in the Civil Service. In conclusion he repeated that all suggestions would be received with an open mind and considered in a very reasonable and really sympathetic spirit.

MR. JINNAH ON PREPONDERANCE OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

Mr. Jinnah said that if it was not possible to have simultaneous examination the resolution would be advisable. Was the meaning of the phrase "British character," colour or race, or those qualities such as, honesty and sense of duty which have made the British great? If then, Indians possessed these, would it not mean that they also would maintain the British character of the administration?

"MADRAS MAIL'S" MOVEMENT FOR ACTIVE INSUBORDINATION.

Referring to Mr. Hogg's dealing with passive resistance Mr. Jinnah pointed out to him (Mr. Hogg) the fact that the "Madras Mail" was at present leading a movement for active insubordination. If for the preservation of British commercial interests the

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## THE HOME RULE LEAGUE.

### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A Meeting of the Volunteers will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the rooms of the League where all Volunteers are requested to be present.

L. R. TAIRSEE,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, Sept. 25, 1917.

WANTED.

INFORMATION of GEORGE FIELD, who left England for Australia in the year 1894, last heard of in Calcutta, India. Son Howard asks. Write:

Mr. GEO. DOWNER,
28, Garden Road,
Mansfield, Notts,
England.

9941

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*Tuesday, September 25, 1917.*

## THE GENIUS OF INDIA.

We publish to-day a detailed descriptive account of the Bose Research Institute which will be opened in Calcutta on November 30th next. Sir Jagadish Bose has won international fame for himself and his discoveries, and his name is a household word in India. But the number of those who have anything like an adequate knowledge of his achievements, or who realize the measure of renown that he has won back for his Motherland through the spontaneous and wholehearted acknowledgments of some of the foremost *savants* of the world, is not as large as it might be. Fewer still, perhaps, have heard of the splendid project which will, in the fulness of time, be a truly worthy and appropriate memorial of his life-work. The Bose Research Institute which he has inaugurated constitutes, from the national point of view the crowning of his career. As a scientist, of course, there is and can be no limit to the potentialities of his powers. Twenty-two years ago, when Dr. Bose commenced his researches, there was great scepticism as regards scientific originality among Indians, and their administrative capacity to organise a great centre of learning. He has been able to remove this slur; and not only have his theories in various branches been fully accepted, but post-graduate scholars from the greatest centres of learning in the West, from England and America, have asked permission to be trained at his Institute in the new methods of scientific investigations that have been entirely initiated in India. The recognition which has thus been secured for India's future share in the advancement of world's knowledge, will no doubt, act as a great incentive for securing for this country a recognised place among different nations. The work that he has been able to accomplish had been done with little external help, without the facility of a well-equipped Laboratory for research. All the most delicate instruments invented by him have been constructed by Indian mechanics, whom he has trained. These are regarded as of such extraordinary delicacy that even America whose mechanical genius is proverbial, has been unable to duplicate the instruments, and he has been repeatedly asked by the great centres of Research in Europe and America to supply apparatus from his Laboratory for the continuation of their work.

Dr. Bose has invariably insisted upon carrying on his work without any assistance from the public. But a different question has arisen; it has been said that his scientific success was quite exceptional and that it does not prove the fitness of his people unless a number of eminent successors established the continuity of his work with its great possibilities in the near future. Unless such continuity is secured, his work which should find a permanent home in this country, would pass into other hands in distant lands, and Indians would have to cross the seas, and go through much humiliation possibly, to learn the very thing which should be theirs as their birthright. There would be distinct advantage if he could train up a few who are to devote their entire life for research Under his personal guidance and training they could acquire in a few years the most intricate technique of his methods. Some two out of a dozen may perhaps be so inspired as to be able to invent new apparatus and discover new truths. In this lies the possibility of securing for Indian Science that lead which he has been able to secure after years of struggle. And as he has always been reluctant to make any appeal to the public he has been trying to do what lay within his power. He ha therefore devoted all his life's earning amounting to five lakhs of rupees for the building of a great Institute, with an Auditorium, claimed to be the most perfect in the world, at which discoveries made in the Institute will, for the first time, be announced to the world.

This amount has given it a start. As his work will make a great advance in the different departments of Science (1) Physics (2) Biology (3) Plant Physiology (4) Practical Medicine (5) Scientific Agriculture and (6) Experimental Psychology it is absolutely necessary to have a Fund for maintaining these Departments in efficient working order. It is well-known what an amount of money has been spent on the Tata Institute. The scope of Dr. Bose's Institute is far more extensive than that of any other Institute in existence. It will establish a great synthesis of Sciences which wlil be the unique contribution of India The following is the amount that is urgently necessary in addition to th amount of Dr. Bose's personal contribution.

IMMEDIATE EXPENDITURE.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Acquirement of land for extension... | 1,50,000 |
| Extension of Laboratory ..... | 1,00,000 |
| Special appliances for the six Departments ..... | 1,50,000 |
| Total Rs. | 4,00,000 |

Recurrent Expenditure of Rs. 60,000 year for which an endowment o Rupees 12 lakhs is needed.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Six Professors, one for each Department at Rs. 500 a month ..... | 36,000 |
| Workshop for manufacture of apparatus invented in the Institute at Rs. 500 a month ..... | 6,000 |
| Laboratory attendents and servants. | 1,000 |
| Library ..... | 1,000 |
| Rates and Taxes at Rs. 300 a month. | 3,600 |
| Light, water and gas ..... | 2,000 |
| Six Research Scholars at Rs. 100 a month each ..... | 7,200 |
| Printing and Publications ..... | 3,000 |
| Total Rs. | 59,800 |

It will thus be seen that a total sum of Rs. 16 lakhs is needed for the permanent endowment of Dr. Bose's Research Institute. Towards its establishment he has already devoted Rs. 5 lakhs which sum represents the life's savings of the great scientist and patriot. The balance therefore that is still to be found is the sum of Rs. 11 lakhs. Towards this amount, we have pleasure in announcing, Mr. S. R. Bomanji,—a citizen of whom Bombay may well be proud,—has given the princely donation of Rs. 1 lakh, thus bringing the sum that remains to be secured to Rs. 10 lakhs. This is the amount that the Indian public is called upon to subscribe, and it may be said with certainty that their sympathies have never been appealed to in a nobler or worthier cause. Indeed, it is not a matter of philanthropy but of national duty for all Indians,—rich and poor, high and low,—to see to it that the relatively small sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is raised and raised speedily. Mr. Bomanji, we imagine, is not a millionaire, but he has set an example of practical and lofty patriotism that our millionaires and multi-millionaires can only ignore to their lasting discredit. The cause represented by Dr. Bose's scheme is intimately bound up with the future of the Indian race,—one of the "eternal races of mankind," in Mr. Yeats's phrase,—and it should be a point of national honour with every Indian,—prince or peasant,—to use his utmost endeavour in order to ensure that during the eight weeks that remain between now and the opening of the Institute the money needed for its permanent endowment shall have been secured, so that Dr. Bose may be able to give to the world, on that occasion, the assurance of a continuation, amid the most promising and helpful conditions, of that service of science to which his life has been dedicated. As Dr. Bose has viewed it all his life, it has been less a personal than a national dedication. It has been the honour of India that he has ever sought to serve, and it is the honour of Indians therefore that is involved in the fruition of his great patriotic scheme.

Never in his life has Dr. Bose asked for public or official help of any sort or kind in his work, and it behoves all his fellow-countrymen that now that for the first time he appeals for national support of a truly Indian project, the nation should response with enthusiasm. Nothing, we know, would give him greater satisfaction than that the contributions towards his Research Institute should have a representative national character. The Indian Princes will doubtless do their duty, and the other wealthy sons of India, we may be sure, will be equally ready with their quota. But all sons of India should vie with one another in responding to Dr. Bose's appeal, according to their means, for thus alone can the Institute be erected upon truly national foundations. Let there be an organised attempt, embracing every town and city in India, to fulfil the national duty that has been laid upon the people of this country. Let it be a patriotic endeavour on the part of all for it to be possible for India to announce to the world, on November 30th next, that the Bose Research Institute has been permanently endowed by the willing contributions of her sons and daughters. We cannot forbear from offering a special word of appeal to our own Premier City in this behalf. Its obligations in this matter are proportionate to its importance and its wealth. Bombay has already led the way with the striking liberality of one of her citizens: let others fall into line.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Governor's Order.**

Lord Willingdon has most accurately and generously interpreted the public opinion of the Presidency in rescinding the order of June 29th 1916, under Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, by which Mrs. Besant was restrained from entering, residing or remaining in the Presidency of Bombay. His Excellency' decision is a fitting corollary to the recent action of the Government of India in recommending the release of Mrs. Besant, and his spontaneous concession to the feelings of the overwhelming majority of the population of this Presidency will be deeply appreciated. We congratulate the Governo as well as the public on a most timely and sympathetic decision.

**Hypocrisy in Excelsis.**

The most effective condemnation of the German reply to the Papal Note is contained in the one fact that it does not mention Belgium. The omission gains a grim significance from the accounts that have been received recently of the German doings in that hapless country. During the past three weeks, for instance, a great portion of the civilian population of Bruges has been removed in order to perform military work behind the German fronts. This is, of course, merely a continuation of the crime against the laws of humanity on which Germany embarked long since But the contrast it affords with the German claptrap about sharing the conviction of his Holiness that "in future, material power must be superseded by the moral power of right," is vivid.

**"Not Fulfilled."**

Commenting on Mr. Montagu's historic announcement in the House of Commons on August 20th that his Majesty's Government had decided that self-governing institutions are to be gradually granted to India "with a view to the progressive realization of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire," the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote: "Every educated Indian and some English Libera's will remember that that promise, or the greater part of it, has been made before. It was made some fifty years ago in a Royal proclamation. It was not fulfilled. The wave of Liberalism which it represented subsided. In renewing the promise the present Government are quite conscious that this old promise was not fulfilled and mean to give earnest fulfilment of the new promise by taking the earliest possible steps to put the first measures in force."

**A Wise Step.**

The Government of Bombay have just issued a Press Note announcing the appointment of a committee to consider the question of local allowance, particularly in case of Government servants drawing less than Rs. 100 per month and of house rent allowance for menial employees, during the period of the war. The step has been taken, the Press Note States, in view of the increase in prices and especially in charge of living accommodation that has taken place in Bombay. The hardships and the causes which have led to them have been in operation ever since the outbreak of war and though the Government have been long in deciding to afford relief to those who have had to bear these hardships, the step will be received with unqualified satisfaction. We hope that as a result of the Committee's deliberations substantial relief to these patient Government employees will be forthcoming. The tortuous ways of a committee are not the speediest means of despatching this kind of business, and it is to be hoped they will expedite matters. That the appointment of a committee was not indispensable is shown by the fact that the Government have themselves partially anticipated the results of its deliberations by sanctioning an increase in the house-rent allowance to their menial employees.

**A Municipal Maniac.**

An Ajmer message reporting a meeting held to congratulate the interned leaders on their release and express gratitude to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, also mentions that great indignation and resentment prevails in the place at the inept conduct of the nominated Chairman of the Ajmer Municipal Board who, in addition to refusing the use of the Town Hall for the meeting, indulged in insulting language. The President of the meeting, who has been connected with the Town Hall since its foundation, said that it was raised by public subscription and deprecated strongly the behaviour of the Chairman. Particularly at this time when the festering sore of public discontent is beginning to heal, the highhandedness of this Municipal maniac cannot but be regarded as most deplorable and calls for notice. The public of Ajmer keenly feel the loss of right to elect their own chairman, and attribute the eccentricity of the head of their Municipality to the immunity that presumably accrues to him from his being a 'nominated' personage.

**The Assault on Whitehall.**

The "Times of Ceylon" thus disposes of the venomous outpourings of the "Madras Mail" regarding the release of Mrs. Besant:

"In connection with the release of Mrs. Besant the "Madras Mail" has taken up an attitude unusually heroic for a European organ in India, where anything like savage criticism of the powers that be is not the fashion in the English Newspapers. Our contemporary leads us to understand that having, figuratively speaking, laid a mine underneath the India Office, ready for the entry of Mr. Montagu, it gave solemn warning to the Madras Government of what would happen if the proposal with regard to Mrs. Besant was persisted in. The warning was disregarded, and the electric button fixed somewhere in convenient proximity to the editorial chair has, it appears, already been pressed. In a few days we should hear the result of the explosion; but we are assured that Mr. Montagu is going to have the shock of his life—perhaps has had it by now. "One cable," says our contemporary, "and Mr. Montagu will have an experience new to Secretaries of State." We should rejoice to see this prediction being fulfilled; but our experience of agitations set on foot in England at European instigation in India and Ceylon is that they go off too harmlessly to cause serious perturbation in Whitehall and Downing Street."

**Forty-two Years in Jail.**

The Sessions Judge of Midnapore lately disposed of a peculiar theft case in which Prasanno Kumar Ghose, an old offender, was committeed to the Sessions for trial for having stolen an umbrella from a "mohurir" of the Collectorate as soon as he was discharged from jail on July 31st last. On being questioned, he submitted that he was 59 years old and on calculation it transpired that of these he had spent 42 years in jail. "The Judge," it is stated, "taking compassion on his old age sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to notify himself to the police for five years after release." It may be that the miserable old wretch is a hardened criminal and possibly past reclamation. But it is obvious that, having been in prison almost all his life he has had no fair chance of living an honest life. At all events, his unfortunate case must afford food for serious thought to those who still cherish the delusion that our prisons are places where criminals are likely to be reformed. And yet so illogical is the faith in these strongholds of imaginary deterrent discipline—"universities of crime" as they have been not inaptly described to be—that we find the Sessions Judge showing compassion on the old wretch by sentencing him to a further two years' rigorous imprisonment!

**The Rhodes Scholarships.**

The trustees of the Rhodes Scholarship Fund have now, according to Reuter, definitely constituted the fund as contemplated by Rhodes in his will and have decided to allot the four new scholarships created in substitution of those formerly held by Germans to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, to the Transvaal and Orange Free State, and alternately to the towns of Kimberley and Port Elizabeth. The decision will be received with great disappointment by those who expected that India's place in the Empire would be recognised by the allotment of one or two at least of these four scholarships to this country. The decision, in fact amounts to this that India is the only part of the Empire to be excluded from the benefit of this fund and it is the more disappointing inasmuch as it was known that the negotiations between the trustees and the Secretary of State for India on the subject had almost concluded satisfactorily. Is this unexpected result due to the resignation of Lord Rosebery, who was stated to be sympathetic towards India's claim or to the accession of Lord Milner to the trusteeship?

## Official and Personal.

Mr. B. G. Horniman is better and is going away for a few days' change.

Lady Willingdon accompanied by Mrs. Greenway, Captain Rigby, R. A. M. C., and Captain Laverton A.D.C., returned from Burma to Poona on Saturday afternoon. Her Excellency arrived at Kalyan by the Jubbulpore Mail, where the party joined his Excellency, who was returning from Bombay.

Sir George Barnes will visit Burma in the beginning of the cold weather.

Mr. A. H. Ley will officiate as Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department, Government of India vice Mr. Low rejoining the Industrial Commission.

## MRS. BESANT TO ENTER BOMBAY.

### THE GOVERNOR'S ORDERS.

The Governor-in-Council has been pleased to issue orders to the following effect under Section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897:—

*On Mrs. Annie Besant, rescinding the order dated the 29th June, 1916, under Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, in which it was directed that she should not enter and should not reside or remain in the Province of Bombay;*

(2) On Mr. Shivram Mahadev Paranjpe, rescinding the order dated the 4th August 1917, under Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, in which he was directed to abstain from making any public speech without the previous permission in writing of the District Magistrate of the District in which he proposed to make such speech:

(3) On Messrs. B. G. Horniman and John F. Titus, respectively, Editor and printer and publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle," rescinding the orders dated the 14th July 1917, under Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, in which it was directed that they should abstain from publishing and from causing or permitting the publication of any further matter having reference to the subject-matter of certain letters or correspondence which had appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" under the heading or title "Alleged Reign of Terror at Dadar."

(4) On Mr. Achut Bhalwant Kolhatkar, printer and publisher of "The Message," rescinding the order dated the 14th July 1917, under Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, in which he was directed to abstain from publishing and from causing or permitting the publication of any further matter having reference to the subject-matter of certain letters or correspondence which had appeared in "The Message" under the heading or title "From Day to Day."

## AJMER'S CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

### MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN REFUSES TOWN HALL.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Sept. 24.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Home Rule League was held yesterday evening at Seth Radhakishen Nohra Nayabazar in honour of Mrs. Besant. Messrs. Wadia, Arundale, Mahomedali and Shaukatali, when Diwan Bahadur G. R. Khandekar, retired Judge, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer presided. The meeting was largely attended in spite of rain. The first resolution was unanimously passed strongly protested against the action of the Chairman of the Municipal Board who, refused to give the Town Hall for expressing thanks to the Government on the release of the patriots. The Chairman's unsympathetic attitude was severely criticized. When his insulting words on the League's application for the use of the Town Hall were read the public unanimously expressed its great indignation by loud cries of "shame, shame." The President who is the founder of the Town Hall explained how the Town Hall was built from public subscriptions and how the Chairman's conduct was unjustifiable.

He also proved that the action of the Madras Government was unjust and the people are justified in demanding Home Rule. Patriotic songs were sung and speeches expressing the triumph of national constitutional agitation and satisfaction at the Government's action were delivered. Resolutions heartily congratulating the interned on their release and thanking his Excellency and Mr. Montagu and demanding the release of the other interned patriots were passed. Home Rule Flag was exhibited. The Indian reading room Nayabazar and the Home Rule reading room, Madargate, were illuminated. Sweets were distributed to all visitors. Many new persons joined the League. Great enthusiasm prevailed and the meeting closed with thanks to the Chair and cheers for the released patriots, the King-Emperor and Mr. Montagu, and loud shouts Vandematram.

Great indignation on the nominated Chairman's insulting conduct prevailed. All pray the local Government to restore to the people the right to elect their own Chairman on the Municipal Board.

# BRITISH VICTORY IN MENIN BATTLE.

## FRENCH STAND IN CHAMPAGNE.

## ENEMY DEPOTS AND FACTORIES BOMBED.

## BRITISH VICTORY IN MENIN BATTLE.

### ENEMY METHOD OF CONCEALED FIGHTING.

### AUSTRALIANS IN HIGH SPIRITS.

### EFFECT OF SHORT RATION IN GERMAN ARMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—The situation is unchanged upon the new front created by Thursday's great victory. This most satisfactory news means that the Germans' costly efforts have been in vain. What we have we hold. Guns roared with earth-shuddering intensity throughout the night, but for every crump or a German shell there were at least half-a-dozen blasts of British gunfire.

One now begins to hear something regarding the features of the battle from the participants. It consisted entirely of open fighting on our side against concealed fighting on the part of the enemy. Apart from the admirable staff work which co-ordinated all the infantry movements and artillery work there was little of a distinctive tactical character. The infantry had to attack the visible positions and deal with heretofore undisclosed ones as they went forward and the initiative of regimental officers was one of the great contributory causes of success. Occasional opportunities for the display of tactical genius were always most ably grasped.

The Australians are in extraordinarily high spirits over their success. They had anticipated very much higher casualties than they suffered knowing full well the tough task set them. It is no mere figure of speech to say that these splendid fellows are thirsting to be at the Huns again. It is a literal truth as expressed in terms of unmistakable sincerity in every platoon one comes across. "What can the German hope to do as man to man against such troops?"

The almost ghastly pallor of the German prisoners appears to indicate that short rations are doing their work in the German Army. The demeanour of practically all officer prisoners strikingly illustrates the changed spirit of the enemy. Their attitude is that of men who have lost all confidence in the future. As usual, prisoners belonging to different arms are indulging in mutual recrimination while all unite in chiding the German airmen.

### ATTACKS REPULSED ON YPRES BATTLE FRONT.

#### 3243 PRISONERS INCLUDING 80 OFFICERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 24.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué to-night says:—We completely repulsed the storm troops north-east of Langemarck this morning taking twenty-five prisoners. The English rifle regiments then attacked and captured after sharp fighting a further portion of the defences in this neighbourhood with a number of prisoners. The organisation of the newly-captured positions on the rest of the battle-front is proceeding.

We repulsed an attack east of Villeret. We have taken 3,243 prisoners including eighty officers, on the Ypres battle-front since the commencement of the attack on the 20th instant.

AIR-RAIDS.

Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped 134 bombs on billets, hutments and aerodromes and three tons during night time on the Roulers, Menin and Wervicq railway stations. The enemy dropped a few bombs at midday, but did little damage. We brought down four enemy machines and drove down five. Two of ours are missing.

### ENEMY RAIDERS REPULSED.

#### NEAR LA BASSEEVILLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Sept. 25.

A British communiqué says we drove the raiders out of our trenches near La Basseeville. Enemy's artillery was active on both banks of the Scarpe, south of Lens and north-east of Ypres.

### EFFECT OF BRITISH BARRAGE.

#### A FRENCH COMMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Sept. 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 24.

The "Temps" commenting on the demoralising effect of the British barrage in the Menin battle, says that during the fighting on the 20th and 21st not a single German officer was found in the first and second enemy lines.

### BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN SALONIKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 24.

A British official message from Salonika says:—We expelled a detachment from Kumli north-west of Seres.

### FAMOUS ARTIST INTERNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 6-0 p.m., Sept. 24.

The artist, M. Philip Laszlo de Lombos has been interned. The reason is not stated.

## FRENCH STAND IN CHAMPAGNE.

### ATTACK IN MAISON-DE-CHAMPAGNE BROKEN.

### ENEMY DEPOTS AND FACTORIES BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—After violent bombardment the Germans yesterday evening again attacked in the region of Maison-de-Champagne. Our precise fire broke the attack before it reached our lines.

Eleven German aeroplanes have been destroyed. Our airmen heavily bombed munition depots, factories and railway stations including the stations at Staden, Roulers and Cortemarck.

### ENEMY AEROPLANES ON A FRENCH REVIEW GROUND.

#### PURSUED AND ONE FELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—While the King of the Belgians, who with President Poincare and General Petain is visiting Verdun, was reviewing this morning close to the fortress a number of regiments which distinguished themselves in battle in August a couple of German aeroplanes arrived close to the review grounds. The French machines circling over the troops instantly attacked the intruders, who fled at full speed. The French aeroplanes pursued them and brought down an enemy machine close to the review grounds. The Boches have been persistently bombarding Verdun with heavy shells for some days past.

### FRENCH SUCCESS IN MACEDONIA.

#### SKUMBI VALLY RAIDED AND 442 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 24.

A communiqué from the French Eastern Army says:—A French detachment co-operating with the Essad Pasha Albanians successfully made a raid in the Skumbi Valley taking 442 prisoners from the Austrians, who had heavy losses.

### ARTILLERY STRUGGLE IN HURTEBISE.

#### ALSO ON LEFT BANK OF MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 24.

Last night's French communiqué reported that artillery struggle had been somewhat violent in the region of Hurtebise and on the left bank of the Meuse north of Hill 304.

### DAYS OF GRAND ATTACKS.

#### ACHIEVEMENT OF OUR COMMANDERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Sept. 25.

The "Times" military correspondent says that April 9th, June 7th, July 31st and September 20th have all been days of grand attacks, well planned, finely executed and completely successful in ejecting the Germans from the strongest positions ever created with heavy loss to the enemy in men, material and morale. The battle of September 20th was a continuation and completion of that on July 31st. Horrible weather in August, resulting in sodden fields in Flanders, prevented that battle from being fought out to the inevitable conclusion long ago, now that we have systematised new warfare. Guns covering infantry must be moved up before one success can be followed up. The main objective of our troops was completely exposed by the fighting of 31st and the Germans have since profited by bad weather to pile up defences and reinforcements to arrest the British advance on Menin road.

All the more credit is due to the commanders of our troops for not merely overcoming all super-defences in a few hours but for holding all gains on September 20 th in the face of repeated and very powerful counter-attacks. Neither serious check nor fault can be discovered in the conduct of this masterly attack.

## KAISER AS PEACE PRESERVER.

### COMMENTARY OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH EX-TSAR.

### BLOOD-STAINED RECORD EXPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Sept. 24.

The following statement has been communicated to Reuter from a competent source:—It seems hardly necessary especially in view of President Wilson's reply to the Pope to comment at length on the German reply, but it may be pointed out that it contains not a single word regarding restoration and reparation. Recent history, especially the correspondence between the Kaiser and the ex-Tsar published a few days ago, forms an interesting commentary on the Kaiser's contention that preservation of peace has been his principal task. The sympathy expressed by Germany with the moral power of right, comes well from the Power with such a blood-stained record.

The Press Association understands that the German reply to the Pope will not accelerate a British reply. On the contrary, it may have exactly the opposite effect.

### CENTRAL POWERS' REPLY TO PAPAL NOTE.

#### IN NO WAY ALTERS POSITION OF U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

Official circles here express the opinion that the Austrian and the German replies to the Pope contain nothing that in any way alters the position of the United States as outlined in President Wilson's reply.

### AMERICAN PRESS OPINION.

#### "DESIGNED TO COVER UP GERMAN CRIMES."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, Sept. 24.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., Sept. 24.

There is a consensus of editorial opinion in the United States that the Kaiser's reply is hypocritical and the sentences are designed to cover up the German crimes. It is impossible to consider peace while the present German government endures.

### BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

#### "WE ARE GOING TO FIGHT TILL WE GET OUR OWN TERMS."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., Sept. 24.

"The Times" is not surprised that the Austrian and German replies have disappointed the Vatican and says it is indeed asserted that the replies have been totally reconstructed since the fall of Riga. The universal opinion, including German, is struck by an ostentatious silence upon the Pope's concrete suggestions excepting upon his reference to the freedom of the seas. The Allies are anxious for peace but they are immovable in the conviction that the negotiations will remain a sham till all the allied territory has been evacuated. "We are going to fight till we get our own terms."

GERMANY'S FEAR.

The "Daily Mail" says the object of the new German manoeuvres is clear. The enemy fears Field-Marshal Haig's victorious troops and the future appearance of the great American army and the application of commercial and economic pressure.

HYPOCRITICAL HUMBUG.

The "Daily News" says the Kaiser's reply is a renunciation of militarism but there is no evidence that the disavowal is sincere, hence peace is no nearer. The Kaiser's pacific protestations are hypocritical humbug.

NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO CONTINUE WAR.

[redacted] Post" says the Kaiser apparently regards the Pope as a person of weak intellect or an amiable philanthropist readily gratified by unctuous phrases. There is no alternative but to continue the war to the utmost. The reiteration of the demand for freedom of the seas means that Germany wants to reduce British fleet to insignificance and to control the Baltic and the Black Sea.

IMPOSSIBLE TO MOVE A STEP.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the Central Powers wish to drive the bargain based on their robberies and so-called successes. It is impossible for the Allies to move a step in the direction of peace till Germany realises that she must meet the Allies more than halfway.

## GERMAN INTRIGUES AT BUKHAREST.

### MR. LANSING'S SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

### 50 BOXES OF POWERFUL EXPLOSIVES SECRETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 6-0 p.m., Sept. 24.

Mr. Lansing has made fresh disclosures of the German intrigue. He publishes a report of the Secretary to the American Legation at Bukharest revealing how Germany secreted in the German Legation at Bukharest, after the United States took charge of the German affairs, fifty boxes containing powerful explosive and one box containing anthrax and glanders microbes.

Mr. Lansing also publishes a letter from the Roumanian Foreign Minister corroborating the above and stating that the explosives and microges were brought to Roumania by a diplomatic courier while Roumania was strictly neutral.

### ARGENTINE AND GERMANY.

#### PROPOSAL FOR RUPTURE NOT YET WITHDRAWAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 23.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 24.

After a statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding negotiations with Germany, the Chamber adjourned till to-morrow. The proposal for rupture with Germany was not withdrawn.

### GERMANY EXPRESSES REGRETS TO ARGENTINE.

#### LUXBURG'S VIEWS HELD TO BE PURELY PERSONAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 24.
Recd. 6-0 p.m., Sept. 24.

A Berlin telegram states that Germany in expressing regrets to Argentine, said that Count Luxburg's views in his Swedish telegrams were purely personal and did not influence his government.

### GENERAL STRIKE DECIDED ON.

#### STRIKERS FIRE ON A TROOP TRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, Sept 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

The railwaymen have decided on a general strike on Monday. The strikers fired on a train carrying soldiers. Their fire was returned, one of the strikers being killed and several wounded.

### MORE BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS.

#### HUNS DESTROYING STEEL WORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

Dutch telegrams indicate the resumption of Belgian deportations and also the destruction of the Belgian steel-works including the famous Cockerill works at Seraing-sur-Meuse.

### DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL KEPPEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

The death of Rear-Admiral L. C. Keppel is announced.

### POPE AND PEACE.

#### TO ISSUE A SECOND NOTE TO BELLIGERENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Sept. 24.
Recd. 6-0 p.m., Sept. 24.

The Pope proposes, when the Allies reply to issue a second note to the belligerents pointing out the questions on which all are agreed, as, for instance, disarmament and arbitration, as facilitating the adjustment of the secondary problems. The Vatican especially favours the abolition of conscription, instancing the splendid example of voluntaryism before the war in Great Britain.

## RUSSIA'S FIRM DETERMINATION.

### TO CONCENTRATE ON WAR.

### DREAM OF AN "MIRUENSE GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.
Recd. 6-0 p.m., Sept. 24.

The majority of newspapers comment on the prevalence of peace rumours throughout Russia and declare the Russians' firm determination to carry on the war. The Committee of National Defence has issued an appeal to all citizens to concentrate on the successful finish to the war. It is stated that the forthcoming Democratic Conference will show an uncompromising attitude towards peace proposals.

The new democratic organ Russka Javolya says, the present German conditions would create an immense Germany from Berlin to Bagdad and would signify the defeat of the proletariat and the triumph of the enemy Imperialists, who are obtaining encouragement from Russia's military weakness. The pressing need therefore is to reinforce the army's fighting capacity.

### GEN. ALEXEIEFF'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

#### SERVICES PLACED AT DISPOSAL OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 24.
Recd. 6-0 p.m., Sept. 24.

In an Army Order, M. Kerensky accepts Gen. Alexeieff's resignation but places him at the disposal of the Provisional Government in order that his vast military experience shall not be lost.

### RUSSIAN SITUATION.

#### M. TERESTCHENKO TO RECONSTRUCTED CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 24.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 24.

M. Kerensky, who is at Headquarters, has instructed M. Terestchenko to undertake the reconstruction of the Cabinet which will probably be completed before the meeting of the Democratic Conference.

### M. KERENSKY AT HEADQUARTERS.

#### MITITARY SITUATION STILL SERIOUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 24.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Sept. 25.

M. Kerensky is still at the Headquarters as the military situation is regarded as serious.

### RUSSIANS PRESSING ENEMY IN RUDNA REGION.

#### ROUMANIA REPEL ATTACKS IN MUNCHELI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—We pressed back the enemy advanced guards in the region of Rudna in the direction of Riga.

The Roumanians repelled attacks in the region of Muncheli.

### PROPOSED REDUCTION IN ARMY IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

It is semi-officially stated that reduction of the Army has been decided on owing to the need of labour and the desirability of withdrawing men who are too old or partially incapacitated by wounds. Considerable reduction in allowances to soldiers' dependents is anticipated.

### HUGE MOLE AT BREST.

#### TO ACCOMMODATE THE LARGEST VESSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 24.

The local authorities at Brest are proceeding with the construction of a mole two hundred and fifty yards long capable of accommodating the largest vessels afloat.

### HURRICANE IN JAMAICA.

#### BANANA CROP BADLY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Sept. 24,
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Sept. 25.

A hurricane has greatly damaged the north side of the island and the banana crop is badly damaged. Seventy persons have been injured but there is no loss of life. Railways and telegraphs are affected.

## MRS. BESANT AT MADRAS.

### JOINT ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

### SUFFERING FOR INDIA'S LIBERTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Sept. 24.

The Mahajana Sabha, the Provincial Congress Committee and the Home Rule League presented a joint address of welcome last evening to Mrs. Besant. There was a very large attendance including many leading citizens of Madras. Dr. Sir Subramania Iyer presided.

The address, after welcoming Mrs. Besant, and thanking the Government of India for releasing her, says:—"We are confident that the Government of this country will realize what we undoubtedly know that in your endeavours to secure for the people of this country a large measure of Self-Government, you have always advocated constitutional methods, and that you have always set your face against resort to violence. We, as the local citizens of a great empire, anxious to do our utmost for the success of British arms, can never forget how strongly by your speeches and your actions, you have appealed for assistance and co-operation of the people of this country, in order to enable Britain to triumph over her enemies. We hope to see shortly German militarism, crushed and the rights of democracy established in India as elsewhere, and we hope to have your co-operation in our work to secure Self-Government for the people of this country."

The address concludes expressing sympathy with Mrs. Besant's sufferings and praying for her health and happiness.

MRS. BESANT'S REPLY.

Mrs. Besant in her reply said that she could not speak to them as she would like to speak, because words would be idle. Also she was not able to speak with the same vigour as in the past. She hoped to be strong enough later to speak to them as she wished to do. They gave her their sympathy, because she had suffered. But she had suffered because suffering was required in the most noble cause of India's liberty. The Congress and the League stood for the liberty of India, and England was bound to give them that same liberty for which England was now fighting with blood and steel and iron. Here in India no blood sacrifice was necessary. One word from England and India would stand rejoicing. When once they were free to act they could correct all the evils that pressed them.

RELEASE OF MESSRS. MAHOMED ALI AND SHAUKAT ALI.

She then referred to the internments of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, and said that their work was not over until the order of internment of them was also revoked.

A resolution was also passed praying for the immediate release of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali. The president announced that a letter had been received during the day from the Bombay Government recalling the order prohibiting Mrs. Besant from entering the limits of the Bombay Presidency.

The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hussain announced that the Mahomedan community proposed to hold a meeting on Tuesday to pray for the release of Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali.

### BRITISH DESTROYERS TORPEDOED.

#### IN APPROACHES TO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 6-0 p.m., Sept. 24.

The Admiralty announces that a German submarine torpedoed and sank a British destroyer in the approaches to the Channel. There were fifty survivors.

### SINN FEIN DEMONSTRATIONS.

#### PROTESTING AGAINST COURT-MARTIALLING OF THEIR COMRADES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Sept. 25.

Sinn Fein demonstrations were held in Cork and Dublin on Sunday protesting against court-martialling and imprisonment of their comrades and alleging that they were forcibly fed. There were no disorders.

### NEW FOOD CONTROLLER FOR SPAIN.

#### CASUALTIES IN A RAILWAY COLLISION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Sept. 24.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 24.

The Premier had audience of the King regarding food supply at which it was decided to appoint a Food Controller.

The collision in which a mail train from Irun was involved resulted in thirteen persons being killed and thirty-seven injured.

### INDIAN AND CEYLONESE TEA.

#### GOVERNMENT PURCHASE AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 24.

The Food Controller announces that he is preparing a scheme for purchase in India and Ceylon of all tea for export to the United Kingdom. Arrangements for its distribution in the United Kingdom are still being considered. There will be as little interference as possible with the [illegible] lar trade practice.

# BOSE RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

## THE MAN AND HIS LIFE-WORK.

## A UNIQUE NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT.

## GIVES LIFE'S SAVINGS TO CAUSE OF SCIENCE.

## ANOTHER PRINCELY DONATION BY MR. BOMANJI.

**The following account should give the public some idea of what Dr. Bose's achievements have stood for in the scientific world of his times of the credit and glory he has thereby won for the genius of his race, and of the immeasurable prospects of creative scientific advance which his Research Institute must open up for his countrymen. To make that Institute a permanently endowed foundation a sum of sixteen lakhs is needed. Dr. Bose has already devoted his life's savings amounting to 5 lakhs to the establishment of the Institute, and with characteristic readiness Mr. S. R. Bomanji has given a donation of one lakh. The example that has been thus set will, we have no doubt, be enthusiastically followed.**

India has, in the past, been regarded as the cradle of learning. Among many centres of her intellectual activity, may be mentioned Kanchi in the South, Nalanda in the middle and Taxilla in the North-west. Records left by foreign visitors tell us of thousands of students who flocked from all parts of Asia to these ancient Universities. They became the guests of the nation and they found home in these places dedicated to learning. Thus in those great days of her past India gave her best to enrich the world, for that was the spirit of her culture. "Ex Orients Lux"—Light came from the East—this is the acknowledgment of the West to world's indebtedness to the East. Of those days only memory remains.

India has now lost her place as the teacher; her intellectual activity became dormant and she ceased to make any great contribution for the advancement of knowledge. When a nation loses its power of rendering world-service, when it merely receives but cannot give out anything that is its own, then its healthy life is at an end. It then sinks into degenerate existence which is purely parasitic.

### REGAINING THE WORLD-STATUS.

If India is to regain her old place, her contributions must be as great as was the glory of her past. In the realm of knowledge the work she must offer is to be not merely a feeble echo of what is being done elsewhere, but some great contribution which is to be associated for all time with India.

This is not a futile dream. For the researches of Dr. Bose mark an epoch in the scientific knowledge of the world. He has demonstrated by his discoveries in many fields of science that though knowledge is manifold, Science is One. In these days of excessive specialisation, this synthetic view of science is a great service rendered to its cause. Through their great philosophical insight the sages of ancient India realised the one in the many of the universe. Dr. Bose has established by rigorous scientific methods, of strictly experimental demonstration the underlying unity running through what is called the inanimate creation, the vegetable and animal kingdoms. He has in fact demolished the walls that were supposed to divide the Living from Non-Living.

### DR. BOSE'S CONTRIBUTIONS IN I. PHYSICS.

Lord Kelvin—the greatest physicist of the age, wrote to him in reference to his researches on Electric Waves:

"I am literally filled with wonder and admiration for so much success in novel and difficult problem which you have attacked."

M. Cornu—the eminent French Physicist and the President of the *Academy de Science* wrote to him that—

"By your discoveries you have greatly furthered the cause of science. *You must try to revive the grand traditions of your race which bore aloft the torchlight of art and science and was the leader of civilisation two thousand years ago. We in France applaud you.*"

### 2. PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

As regards practical application of his discoveries in wireless telegraphy the leading electric journals thus referred to the service rendered by Prof. Bose's apparatus.

The "Electrician"—

"His sensitive detector of electro-magnetic radiation, perfectly prompt in its self-recovery, should serve to revolutionise the existing methods of wireless telegraphy."

The "Electric Engineer"—

"It is remarkable that no secret was at any time made as to the construction of his apparatus, so that it has been open to all the world to adapt it for money-making purposes."

On account of the practical importance of his discoveries in furthering Wireless Telegraphy, the Governments of Great Britain and United States of America granted patents for his inventions. These patents have, however, not been used by him for any personal advantage.

Dr. Bose's researches on Electric Waves have been regarded as of such scientific importance that accounts of his work have appeared in the new edition of the Encyclopoedia Britanica and in all the standard works in England, Germany, France and in the United States.

### 3. RESPONSE OF LIVING AND NON-LIVING.

The "Electrican"—

"Dr. Bose's work on Response of Inorganic Matter affords a striking illustration of the far-reaching character of the long and elaborate series of researches which he has been carrying on for many years. A stupendous problem arises from his demonstration, the co-ordination between the response of living and that of inorganic matter. No one is well qualified to solve the riddle as its originator. Prof. Bose has opened up a field which was hitherto considered absolutely closed. The scientific world is immensely indebted to Dr. Bose for the researches he has already completed and represented to it—researches which redound greatly to the credit of India."

Prof. Carveth Read, the eminent philosopher in his classical work the *Metaphysics of Nature* wrote:—

"The differences between the organic and inorganic are much less than we are accustomed to assume. J. C. Bose in his *Response in the Living and Non-Living* after showing that under electrical stimuli plants exhibit fatigue, etc., and are affected like animals by anaesthetics and poisons, goes on to prove the same properties of tin and platinum wire. These also become fatigued, some substances act as stimulants upon tin and platinum, others like anaesthetics, others as poison (destroying all response); a small dose may increase the response and a large dose of the same agent abolish it. The resemblance of these results to some of those obtained in Physiological Psychology is obvious. Inorganic matters is much simpler than organic, and so is its molecular activity; the simpler an organism, the simpler its consciousness."

### 4. PHYSIOLOGY OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

Prof. S. H. Vines, F.R.S., the President of the "Linnean Society" wrote:—

"It seems that you have revolutionised in some respects, and very much extended in others our knowledge of the response of plants to stimulus."

"The London Nation" wrote. "It is impossible to estimate the effect of this rather psychic stone flung by Professor Bose into the pool of physical botany; there are so many directions through which the ripples must run. The plant has become a more eligible witness to prove the case for all life. There are countless questions for the answering of which our 'vegetable brethren' will be put to test."

Sir William Crookes, the President of the *Royal Society* wrote:—

"I was much impressed by the most ingenious and novel self-recording instruments whereby you are able to make plants automatically record their response to electric and other stimulations and their own movements when no outside simulus affects them. The means of physiological investigation thereby afforded is of much importance."

### 5. MEDICINE.

Sir Lauder Brunton, the foremost savant in the Medical world and collaborator of Darwin wrote:—

"I have read the very interesting collection of pamphlets in which you show that something akin to living reaction may be possessed even by metals. Ever since I began to study Botany in 1863, and still more since I made some experiments on the action of poison on plants in 1865, the movements of plants had a great attraction for me. For Darwin I made some experiments on digestion in insectivorous plants in 1875. *All the experiments I have yet seen are crude in comparison with yours*, in which you show what a marvellous resemblance there is between the reactions of plants and animals."

Sir Lauder Brunton was also of opinion that "much light would be thrown on the action of drugs on animals, by first observing their effects on plants and "Professor Bose's method was the only one available for such investigation."

The Royal Society of Medicine, the premier Medical Institution officially addressed the Secretary of State for India:—

"Dr. Bose's lecture was one of the most successful we have had yet and evoked the keenest interest in the audience, Sir Lauder Brunton, Bt., and others taking part in the discussion, and warmly congratulating Dr. Bose and the Society on the value of his work. Since then I have received many expressions of appreciation that the Society was able to offer its Fellows such an interesting demonstration of an *entirely new departure in Biological Science.*"

### 6. AGRICULTURE.

The Editor of the "Scientific American" wrote:—

"What is the tale of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp compared with the true story told by Dr. Bose's Crescograph. In less than a quarter of an hour the action of fertilizers, foods, electric currents and various stimulants can be determined. Think what that means! Instead of waiting a whole season, perhaps years, to discover whether or not it is wise to mix this or that fertilizer with the soil, one can find out in a few minutes! An experiment on farming can be conducted as rapidly as a laboratory experiment in chemistry."

The State Department of the United States officially invited Dr. Bose to give an Address at the Diplomatic Reception room at Washington to the heads of various Departments, including the Bureau of Plant invented by him for the furtherance of revance the science of agriculture adopting his new methods.

### 7. GENIUS FOR INVENTION.

In modern times, the West leads the world in the mechanical skill and scientific inventions. But even the West now acknowledges that for the advance of many recondite branches of knowledge, the epoch-making instruments of unprecedented delicacy invented by Dr. Bose are essential. And these have been made in India, by Indian mechanics trained by him, under his special direction. This has proved that even in inventive genius and high mechanical skill, India can win a place in the world.

Applications are being received at Prof. Bose's Institute from the leading Universities of the world for the special apparatus invented by him for the furtherance of research.

Prof. Harper of the Columbia University wrote:—

"Your automatic recording apparatus makes it possible to attack quantitative methods the fundamental problems of plant growth and response to stimuli and the results you have obtained offer for the first time from plant organisms materials for a truly general physiology of both plant and animal. In this field of response to stimuli no such instruments of precision have hitherto been available."

Prof. Marquette wrote from the Physiological Department:—

"I take the liberty of inquiring as to the chance of our being able to obtain one of your remarkable Sesonant Recorders this year. I am anxious to have the use of these epoch-making instruments for our Physiological Laboratory."

### RECOGNITION FOR INDIA.

Lord Crewe, the Secretary of State for India, after visiting Prof. Bose's Private Laboratory at Maida Vale, London, spoke warmly of the pride which he and the Government of India felt for Dr. Bose's discoveries. It was a matter of high gratification to him that India should once more make such great contributions for the intellectual advancement of the world.

The Viceroy addressed the following letter to Dr. Bose:—

"It has been a source of immense gratification to the Viceroy to know that *the foremost place in the special branch of research has been taken by one of India's most distinguished Sons.* The success you have been will only serve to stimulate your efforts and those of your pupils to *other* scientific investigations *which will redound still further to the honour of those who conduct them, and of India, the country of their birth.*"

The Secretary of State for India sanctioned a special grant to Dr. Bose for five years for continuation of his work which had materially advanced the world's progress in Science.

The following remarkable editorial appeared in the "London Spectator":—

"There is something of rare interest to see an Indian of the purest descent, lecturing to an audience of appreciative European savants upon one of the most recondite

### DR. SIR JAGADISHCHANDRA BOSE. Kt.

M. A, D. SC, C. I. E, C. S. I.

**Who has donated five lakhs of rupees, the entire savings of his life, in founding this Research Institute.**

### MR. S. R. BOMANJI.

**Whose enlightened and patriotic liberality is the talk of India, has led the way in public donations with the magnificent gift of a lakh of rupees to the Bose Research Institute.**

tial. The most important of these, is to secure a man who has achieved great things. Without that, as is well known, all material advantages are of no avail. It is a burning torch which alone can kindle other flames. Having found Dr. Bose, we have to see that while he is with us, he is able to waken in others the same enthusiasm for patient research, the same selfless and unceasing activity in pursuit of truth. The other essential elements are:—

(1) A number of scholars who would devote their whole life for research.

(2) A well-equipped Laboratory, with a Lecture Hall and attached Workshops, where original research will be continued by Dr. Bose and his disciples.

(3) Endowment by which the School of Science may be permanently maintained.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOSE INSTITUTE.

With the same characteristic belief in India's greatness that had hitherto nerved the Indian Scientist, to struggle for many decades alone in the achievement of his great work, and realising that, what he had dreamt for the future of his country should be done by himself, as far as it lay in his power, he has built and equipped an Institute at a cost of about three lacs, the entire savings of a life time. We can realise what privations he must have endured for many years to carry out this object. This Institute has already been given away by a proper trust to the Nation, for the progress of science and for the glory of India. It will be at this Institute, where the work he has initiated would be carried out by his successors, where his inventions will be perfected, where all the great discoveries made in this temple of learning will be announced to the world. It is also hoped that this Institute will form a nucleus to bring together all great thinkers who are working in isolation in different parts of India. The Royal Institution of Great Britain, which by its contributions created a revolution in scientific advance, by the labours of Davy, Faraday and Rayleigh, owed its existence to the faith and belief of a small band of men whose patriotism impelled them for a great effort to win for their country an imperishable name in the annals of history. The same faith has animated our great countryman. His efforts, we are convinced, will not remain in solitary isolation, but will animate his countrymen to the supreme duty of working for the honour and glory of their motherland.

### THE PERSONALITY OF DR. BOSE.

Strengthened by struggle, purified by sacrifice, instinct with patriotism, there is no man who can excite greater confidence than this Eastern Scientist. There is a simplicity and directness about the things he says and does which influences deeply those who come in contact with him. What deep faith and strenuous disregard of worldly circumstances must have been his, which carried him through thirty years of struggle against general indifference and insuperable difficulties into the realisation of the great dream of his life, the winning of recognition for his country.

In depicting the trials which confront an investigator, Dr. Bose in his famous address at the inauguration of the Hindu University said, "It is no easy life that lies before a scientific investigator. He has to steel his body and nerve to the utmost. There is to be for him no life of ease. It is to one of unending struggle. Even after all there is no assurance whatever of success to reward him for his ceaseless toil. *He has to cast his life as an offering, regarding gain or loss, success or failure as one.* The lure that draws heroic souls is not the success which can easily be achieved but defeat and tribulation in the pursuit of the unattainable."

How many of these sentiments must have been reminiscent of the struggle through which Dr. Bose himself must have passed.

The faith and the work of Dr. Bose bring back to the mind's eye the great Rishis of old. The unity of all things, of all knowledge, which they struggled to realise after years of sustained spiritual efforts, he also has reached in the realm of science by means of rigid demonstration, after 30 years' vigil. The mental equanimity, under success and failure, under pleasure and pain, that was essential to their spiritual achievement has also been his, in his scientific quest. In those days self was subordinated to love and love to truth. This great seer of the East, has also risen above personal considerations, above all allurements of a worldly life in the pursuit of Knowledge.

### THE MOULDING OF MEN.

For the purpose of scientific investigation, whole-hearted devotion, life-long efforts and identification with the work are essential. After years of patient research the results reached may be only negative. The trials and difficulties through which Dr. Bose passed and won would have crushed many a man less gifted with strength and moral purpose. If our aim is to keep alight the torch of science, we must have a school of young scientists. And in order that the young votaries of science may not succumb before the stupendous difficulties in their way, we must call in the aid of this great Teacher in whom lies the power of moulding men. He who can measure the most delicate processes of life from the simplest plant to the highest organised life, and demonstrate the sensitiveness of all matter living and non-living, whose recorders register the oscillations of the forces of vitality and decay, can also study psychologically the influences that determine for good and evil the life and work of his pupils. He will take care that there is a judicious blending of fact and imagination in their work and the whole force of a powerful personality will be brought to bear to mould their lives and inspire their work.

### THE CHANCES OF A DISCOVERY.

**There are certain unique characteristics in Dr. Bose's Institute. A restless activity usually associated with the Western Laboratories and feverish haste for the attainment of results. But according to the Indian Scientist a clear and true vision can only be secured in mental quiet and concentration. At the Bose Institute the Laboratory merges imperceptibly into the garden and scientific research proceeds along the line of maximum harmony between the investigator and visible nature. In unravelling the great mystery that underlies life,** the Western Laboratories usually employ limbs of dissected animals; but there the problem of life will be solved through recorded answers which life itself gives to our questionings.—normal life such as of plants grown in Nature and under sunshine.

The Bose Institute is built in the pure style of architecture of the Asokan period, taking the mind back to some of the greatest epoch in India's intellectual history in the past. The highest conception with regard to the Institute is that it will be a place of great quiet and earnest contemplation, where in the midst of Nature, thrilled with life and under waving foliage, the earnest inquirer will find himself attuned to the Universe; where the seeker undisturbed by the noise and distractions of the outside world, centres the whole force of his mind to the realisation of his quest after truth. The atmosphere of this Institute will be that of an Ashrama, thought-compelling, soul-stirring while there will be everything that will appeal to the sense of beauty and stir the purest emotion, there will also be great austerity befitting a seat of Science, and the work carried out here will satisfy the most exacting and positive tests, which is demanded in the establishment of truth.

### THE SCHEME OF LECTURESHIP.

But for the perpetuation of this great undertaking befitting the greatness of the nation something more is essential. There must be an endowment which will ensure the efficient working of the Institute, on a permanent basis. For this the requirements are: first, the extension of the Laboratory grounds for expansion in the very near future and the building of a wing for the residence of Research students, who freed from the outside distractions will thus be enabled to identify themselves completely with their work. Should means be forthcoming, arrangements will also be made for the reception of Post-graduate scholars from Europe and America. It is needless to say how this hospitality will help the revival of the great traditions of our ancient seats of learning. The cost of these extensions will be about 4 lacs of rupees.

For the perpetual maintenance of the Institute in all its branches will be wanted a further sum of 12 lacs of rupees as an endowment. The total requirement will therefore be 16 lacs.

Dr. Bose has, as we have seen, devoted all his life and labours for his country in securing her proper place among the intellectual nations of the world. He has now given practically all that he could call his own so that the glory he has secured for himself should be shared by his countrymen. During all his struggles he has worked in silence, alone in isolation, risking his all and unwilling that others should have to bear his burden. Now also he is attempting alone to carry out a gigantic task which would put an almost unbearable strain on his strength. Those who know his retiring disposition honour him the more for this utter disregard of self.

But it has appeared to his friends that since his work has now found world-wide recognition, it is the right and duty of his countrymen to enter his life of seclusion and share with him not only his glory but some of the burden. They feel sure that when one who at his country's call not only placed at the feet of his motherland the garnered treasures of his highest thoughts and ideals but all his worldly possessions, there will be others, better endowed with worldly riches, who would be willing to make their offerings.

As Dr. Bose would hesitate to accept anything for the Institute, though it should be for a great national object, unless he could earn for the donors full and adequate recognition of their generosity, it is proposed to institute lectureship named after the supporters of the objects of the Institute.

In Europe and America such Lectureship have been initiated which have immortalised the founders of the benefactions. We may instance among such, the institution of Gifford Lectures, the Nobel Prize, and Carnegie benefactions. It was the enlightened endowment of one single individual that led to the establishment of the great Smithsonian Institute which has already won for itself recognition as one of the foremost scientific centres of the world.

In the Bose Institute it is proposed to give out five separate courses of Lectures embodying the results of the great discoveries that have been made by our great countrymen. These lectures will be named after the several donors, and published in book form will reach the world of science in every part of the globe.

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**"There is something in the Indian culture which is possessed of extraordinary latent strength, by which it has resisted the ravages of time and the destructive changes which have swept over the earth. And indeed a capacity to endure through infinite transformation, must be innate in that mighty civilisation which has seen the intellectual culture of the Nile Valley, of Assyria, and of Babylon wax and wane and disappear, and which gazes on the future with the same invincible faith with which it met the past."**

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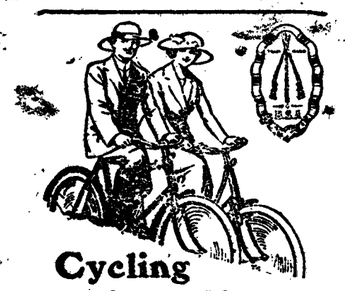

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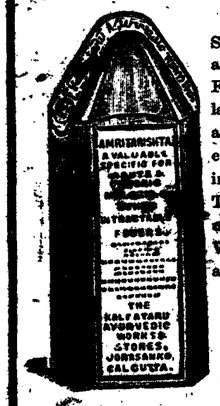


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## HOME RULE MEETING AT KALYAN.

### MR. JAMNADAS ON TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY.

(From our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Sept. 23.

At the request of prominent townsmen of Kalyan, a Home Rule party from Bombay visited the place this afternoon. On arrival at the station by the Nagpur mail, the party was welcomed by the leading members and taken to the office of the local branch of the Home Rule League. Sometime was spent here in mutual introductions, and a small afternoon party was held in honour of the guests. About 50 people were present. The guests afterwards attended a *pan supari* party at Mr. Godbole's house whence they proceeded to the residence of Sheth Murlidhar. Several merchants and business-men were present to meet the party. After partaking of light refreshments, the party proceeded to the residence of Shaikh Imam-ud-Din, merchant and rice-mill owner. A *pan supari* party was held here and a large number of Mahomedans were present including some of the leading rice merchants.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas delivered a short speech in the course of which he thanked Shaikh Imam-ud-din for the opportunity he had given the party of meeting their Mahomedan friends. Mr. Jamnadas warmly repudiated the allegation that Hindus and Mahomedans did not live in harmony and emphasised the need for more frequent informal meetings of that kind. The party next adjourned to Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya's, where the interval before the meeting was spent in an informal talk on matters of current political and local interest.

The meeting came off at 5-15 p.m. at the Sant Theatre. There were more than 700 people present. As previously announced, Rao Bahadur Vaidya took the chair. It was interesting to note the presence of quite a good number of leading Mahomedans of the place on the platform.

The Chairman, before calling upon Mr. Jamnadas to address the meeting, announced the happy news regarding the withdrawal of the Bombay order of prohibition against Mrs. Besant, announced in the "Sunday Chronicle". A resolution thanking the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for reversing the orders of internment against Mrs. Besant, and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, and thanking Lord Willingdon for revoking the order against Mrs. Besant was put from the chair and carried unanimously. The resolution prayed for the immediate release of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali.

Mr. Jamnadas then addressed the meeting in Gujarati on the subject of Home Rule. Mr. Jamnadas explained the various aspects of the question and its bearings on the state of Indian administration. He referred to the services of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak, who by their energy and devotion had imparted a new spiritual force to the movement, during the past two years. Speaking of the release of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues, he said it was a great triumph of the principle of democracy over that of bureaucracy. He quoted a striking passage from Mr. Montagu's speech showing how the bureaucracy had become unsuited to the present conditions of India. He exhorted the audience to prove their adherence to the cause of Indian Home Rule by joining the League in hundreds and thousands. He asked them and others through them to adopt the petition to the Secretary of State, drafted by Mr. Gandhi. The speech lasted for over an hour and was received with great enthusiasm.

Shaikh Abdulla Abdul Kadar, a local merchant, addressed a few words in Marathi and thanked the lecturer for the trouble he had taken in coming down from Bombay. Pandit Kanade Sastri also made a short speech on the meaning and significance of Home Rule. The Chairman in bringing the meeting to a close offered a few remarks and said that every nation was making for Self-Government. Within the past few months, Russia had overthrown autocracy and established a republic. Poland, which had been torn asunder and remained sore and bleeding for over a hundred years had once again its autonomy in immediate prospect. Other nations too were striving towards Self-Government. It was inevitable that India also should demand it. He proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Jamnadas for his most interesting and instructive speech. The meeting terminated amidst cries of "Vande Mataram and the party returned to Bombay by the North-East Passenger at 8 p.m.

## MR. COUCHMAN'S MISREPRESENTATION.

### MADRAS NON-BRAHMIN'S REPUDIATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 22.

(Delayed in transmission.)

The following telegram signed by Dewan Bahadur P. Keshava Pillai (President), Messrs. Lodd Govindass, Guruswami Chetty and Dr. M. G. Nanjunda Rao (Vice-Presidents), Messrs. K. V. Gopalaswami Mudaliar, K. Adinarayana Reddi, P. Varadarajulu Naidu, P. S. Guruswami Naidu, C. S. Govindarajulu Mudaliar, A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, Sambasivarao Naidu, G. Rangiah Naidu, N. Doravelachari, R. Mudalayandan Chetti, has been sent to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and the Home Secretary to the Government of India and the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri:—We, the President and office-bearers of the Madras Presidency Association at a meeting of Non-Brahmin bankers, merchants, landholders, sowcars, traders and representatives of various professions of the city and the mofussil resolve that they respectfully beg to repudiate the extremely surprising statement made by the Hon. Mr. Couchman in the Imperial Legislative Council that the South Indian People's Association, "Justice" and Mr. Kandasami Chetty represent 97 per cent. of the population of Southern India, the same being absurd and unwarranted. Non-Brahmin communities feel that the authorities quoted by Mr. Couchman are highly pretentious and inimical in their methods of representing the sentiments and opinions of non-Brahmins of this presidency on all public questions.

## KARACHI NOTES.

### POLITICAL AND OTHER ACTIVITIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

The D. J. Sind College Board, after all, has decided, by a majority, amidst a great opposition, to have an European Principal. The college students held a protest meeting, in the garden and have resolved to await on the Commissioner-in-Sind, in a deputation, with a request to confirm the appointment of the Acting Indian Principal, at least, until an European of better qualification is available. But it seems the authorities are bent upon thrusting upon the College any European of junior qualification whom they can get hold of.

The Home Rule League Open-air mass meeting held on the 10th September was a great success even amidst torrents of rain there being present about 2,000 grain merchants, brokers and others. The National song and prayers were sung; the same day had brought the news of the cancellation of Mrs. Besant's internment, as notified in "The Bombay Chronicle," and the meeting was jubilant over this success of the Indian voice. Mr. Jamshed Mehta said that this success of the Indian Voice, which had been raised in every corner of India for the last 84 days, against the internment orders proved that India was fit for Self-Government and also that it would not tolerate repression of any kind but would welcome willingly any form of co-operation. He also explained the scheme of the Sind National College and urged the co-operation of all Sindhis in this noble work.

Mr. Durgadas B. Advani spoke, why Home Rule within the Empire was necessary for India. Miss Narsingh'al roused the meeting to great oration by her song on the future of India and her awakening. Mr. Lokamal Chellaram gave a stirring speech in Hindi on the freedom of the Motherland. The meeting dispersed amidst cries of Bande-Matram and blessings and victory to Mrs. Besant.

The Sind National College Scheme is now a settled fact, thanks, to the able work of Mr. Earnest Wood. It commences its work on 1st October in a temporary building, kindly lent by its owner Mr. Partabrai, situated in Old Fuleli Canal, near Hyderabad, Sind. The 6th and 7th standard of the school and the 1st year class of the college will be formed immediately and the other classes in the next term. Mr. Hukumchand Kumar, will be the headmaster and acting principal. Mr. G. Shivdasani, Mr. Pohumal Bhojwani, Mr. J. A. Jagtiani, a Sanscrit Pandit, and Kaka Mangharam as the hostel superintendent will be the present staff. About 90 boys are expected to join immediately; the accommodation in the hostel is for 30 boys. The National College Scheme has been received with great enthusiasm and donation to the extent of Rs. 16,000 were received in two days. A donation of Rs. 20,000 from an annoymous gentleman had been already received by Mrs. Besant, before Mr. Wood left Madras. A site for a permanent building has been selected. It measures about 160 acres and as soon as a lakh of rupees are collected building operations will be commenced.

The Municipal election takes place on the 18th instant, a good deal of excitement is created in the Mahomedan camp. The Mahomedans themselves asked for communal representation and the contest is unfortunately very bitter in all their wards. Two wards of Hindus are contested; Parsee ward is apparently uncontested though some of the European Anti-Home-Rulers are trying their level best against one of the two Parsi candidates in Jamshed Mehta who happens to be a Home Ruler. The Christians have a slight contest.

It is feared that some of the European offices have been taking steps to ask their clerks to resign from the Home Rule League. It shows to what extent Indians have been made dependent, and it is all the more a strong cause to work for the Home Rule. It remains with the Indian Merchants to raise their voices against this repressive measure of the European officers and decline to deal with such officers who would thus torment their innocent clerks. It is also rumoured that the local European Chamber of Commerce is moving in some direction about it. . . . . Mahommedan Association of Karachi and Hyderabad Sind have stood faithfully firm and have not yielded to the pressure in certain quarters to write a paragraph against Home Rule in their address to the Viceroy, who is to visit Sind during the next month. Some of the moffussil Mahommedans have yielded and a separation is likely. It is certain that Karachi and Hyderabad will stand firm.

The local War League has also prepared an address to the Viceroy and some sort of Anti-Home Rule hints were suggested but these were withdrawn, as the Hon. Mr. Harchand Rai strongly protested.

Dastoor Dr. Dhalla, the High Priest of the Parsees is issuing a useful pamphlet showing in clear and lucid terms why the Parsees should join the political activities and work for the freedom of the Motherland.

The Local Home Rule League now has enlisted over 600 members.

It is arranged to hold three Mass Meetings in the town on the 16th September.

The Karachi Swadeshi Stores Ltd., has taken a large show-room and will open on first November. Mr. F. Harvey, late salesman of Messrs. Wren Bennett & Co., Home Rule Leaguer has been appointed as manager-in-charge. The first directors are all merchants of various communities. Each share is Rs. 10 only and strong support from the public is promised.

Hyderabad, Sind, is also establishing a large Swadeshi Stores and a company will be registered very shortly.

Mr. Wood has published a very useful pamphlet in English on National Education at Hyderabad (Sind) which will be greatly appreciated by all Educationists.

## G. I. P. STRIKERS' FAMILIES RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the G. I. P. Strikers' Families Relief Fund Committee was held on Saturday at the office of Messrs. Mauvji Govindji & Co., Apollo Street, Fort. Mr. W. T. Halai was voted to the chair. After the proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed, the following consideration of the letter addressed to the Secretaries of the Committee by Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Solicitors, was taken up.

No. 373, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 18th September, 1917.

To,
The Secretaries,
Strikers' Families Relief Fund,

Dear Sirs,

We are instructed on behalf of some of the workmen of the G. I. P. Railway Co. who were among the strikers to bring to your kind notice that inspite of the undertaking given by his Excellency to the effect that no workmen will be made to suffer on account of having taken part in the last strike some of them are ordered to be immediately transferred to distant Stations and some are dismissed. We are further informed that on Tuesday the 4th instant, one of them was shot by one of the Foreman Mr. Fairweather and the latter has slapped and kicked one apprentice boy employed in the Brass foundry department. They further state that eleven of them are further harassed by being prosecuted in the Mazagon Police Court on an alleged charge of rioting and after furnishing adequate bail when they returned to resume their work the Railway authorities prevented them from doing so. We may inform you that we had written to the Agent asking for an explanation and in reply we have been informed that they have been suspended pending the trial.

Since the end of the last strike they have lost wages for the strike days and therefore they have received very small amounts by way of salary for the months of July and August. Besides they are practically thrown off their duties and are obliged to incur extra costs regarding the Police Court proceedings, and in case of injured persons for medical relief.

We herewith enclose a statement showing the workmen who have thus suffered giving details as to their wages, service etc. for your information.

In conclusion we have to mention that the said workmen and their families are thus subjected to great hardships and for want of regular income they are not only greatly inconvenienced but would be made to starve.

Under the circumstances we are instructed on their behalf to appeal to your Relief Committee to accord substantial help for the relief of their families as they were favoured during the last strike. As it is already a fortnight now your immediate attention to this is requested.

Yours faithfully,
RUSTAMJI & GINWALA.

STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS.

| Names. | Rate per month. Re. | Service years. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Daji Ramji, | 55 | 28 |
| 2. Noor Mohamed Din Mohamed, | 28 | 12 |
| 3. Asraf Hoosein, | 42 | 3 |
| 4. Wamon Dadoo, | 35 | 15 |
| 5. Rehiman Ruben | 42 | 2 |
| 6. Dhondoo Baboo, (shot) | 26 | 8 |
| 7. Ibrahim, | 7 | 1 |
| 8. Bhicoo Mahadoo, | 26 | 3 |
| 9. Bala Laxman, | 23 | 4 |
| 10. Jacky Frances, | 20 | 1 |
| 11. Maneeksha Rustamji, | 42 | 4 |
| 12. Sayed Bashir, | 10 | 3 |
| 1. Laxman Baboorao, | 27 | 9 |
| 2. Pestonji Hormasji (resigned), | 47 | 19 |
| 3. Dattatraya Subarao (discharged), | 35 | 9 |
| 4. Baboorao Gopinath Arthe (discharged), | 30 | 3 months. |

Remark:—First eleven are the accused in the riot case. No. 12 is the boy who was kicked and the last four are without employment.

On the motion of Mr. Mauvji G. Sheth, seconded by Mr. Nensey, it was resolved to place the letter on record. The Secretaries were authorised to expend at their discretion a sum not exceeding Rs. 300 to afford immediate relief to the families of the men named in the addendum to the letter of the Solicitors. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

## LARKANA MUNICIPALITY.

### CITIZENS' PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED HOUSE-TAX.

(From a Correspondent.)

LARKANA, Sept. 21.

A public meeting of the Hindu and Mahomedan citizens of Larkana, Sind, was held on the 19th instant to express deep regret at the anxiety of Government officials for imposing a house-tax on this poor town. The meeting strongly objected to this direct and obnoxious tax opposed to public sentiments and injurious to public interests. The people are mostly indigenous, occupying ancestral houses and getting no rent. Municipal finances being very satisfactory, there is no need of additional taxation. There is no important project in hand straining the municipal resources. The unusually heavy rains recently caused serious loss and damage to buildings. The Municipal Board consisting entirely of nominated members cannot be considered people's representatives. The municipal meeting for adopting the house-tax is fixed for the 24th instant. Great public dissatisfaction prevails here. The immediate intercession is earnestly solicited.

The above has been telegraphed to the Commissioner, the Governor of Bombay and the Viceroy.


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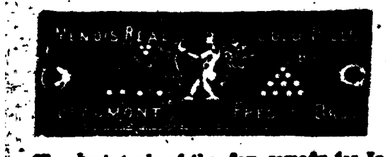

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# THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

Storm, near Montgomery yesterday and now west of Sialkot continues to give heavy rain in its track. It will break up in the hills to-day and probably terminate the monsoon in the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bihar and Orissa, Unitel Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Central Provinces and Mysore, local in Bengal, Central India, south-east Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Burma, Principal amounts are:—Berhampore three inches, Ranchi, Purnea two, Patna Gaya and Benares and Cawnpore one and a half, Hissar, Lahore two. Ludhiana three, Sialkot seven, Khushab one and a half, Gulmarg three, Jagdalpur and Pachmarhi one and a half, Belgaum three, Chitaldrug three Bellary one and a half.

Forecast:—Heavy rain in the Punjab hills and moderate to heavy in Kashmir. Elsewhere no large change.

## RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| STATIONS. | 24 hours to 8 a.m. of 24th Sept. 17. | Total since 1st June 1917 | June 1st to Sept 24th 1916 | 1915 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. Ct | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In Ct |
| Colaba [Observatory] .. .. | 0.00 | 73 9 | 79.00 | 69.52 |
| Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] .. | 0 00 | 85.93 | 86.10 | 72.61 |
| Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] | 0 00 | 84.09 | 83.73 | 68.43 |
| Byculla [J. J. Hospital] .. | 0. 0 | 88 00 | 88 37 | 75.47 |
| Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill.. | -- | -- | -- | -- |

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 1 p.m., and 10 p.m. — a.m., 2 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..... | 29.758 Inch. |
| Temperature of Air ..... | 83.0 Deg |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 78.7 ,, |
| Dew Point ..... | 77.2 ,, |
| Relative humidity of Air ..... | 0.831 ,, |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..... | 7.0 ,, |
| Maximum temperature of Air ..... | 87.5 ,, |
| Minimum do. ..... | 76.2 ,, |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..... | NE.NW.NNW. |
| Movement of Wind do. do ..... | 139 Miles. |
| Fall of Rain ..... | 0 00 Inches. |
| Total fall during month ..... | 12.47 ,, |
| Do. do. year ..... | 76.54 ,, |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 24th Sept ..... | 0.00 ,, |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week. | Day of Month | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | HIGH WATER. Depth on Still. | Day of Month | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. | LOW WATER. Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept | h. m. | ft. in. | Sept | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Mon. | 24 | m 4 24 | 25 3 | 24 | m 10 15 | 21 6 |
| | | 4 0a | 24 1 | | 10 17a | 18 2 |
| Tues. | 25 | m 5 41 | 25 2 | 25 | m 0 30a | 21 3 |
| | | 5 30a | 23 11 | | 11 52a | 18 5 |
| Wed. | 26 | m 7 2 | 25 7 | 26 | | |
| | | 7 0a | 24 5 | | 1 42a | 20 2 |
| Thur. | 27 | m 8 10 | 26 4 | 27 | m 1 20 | 19 0 |
| | | 8 20a | 25 7 | | 2 32a | 18 9 |
| Fri. | 28 | m 9 3 | 27 0 | 28 | m 2 26 | 17 8 |
| | | 9 26a | 27 0 | | 3 17a | 17 3 |
| Sat. | 29 | m 9 50 | 28 1 | 29 | m 3 22 | 16 10 |
| | | 10 17a | 28 4 | | 3 59a | 15 10 |
| Sun. | 30 | m 10 32 | 28 8 | 30 | m 4 18 | 16 5 |
| | | 11 4a | 29 4 | | 4 39a | 14 9 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| Sept. | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| ,, 24 (Monday) | ,, 6h. 28m. | ,, 6h. 35m. |
| ,, 25 (Tuesday) | ,, 6h. 28m. | ,, 6h. 34m. |
| ,, 26 (Wednesday) | ,, 6h. 28m. | ,, 6h. 33m. |
| ,, 27 (Thursday) | ,, 6h. 29m. | ,, 6h. 32m |
| ,, 28 (Friday) | ,, 6h. 29m. | ,, 6h. 31m. |
| ,, 29 (Saturday) | ,, 6h. 29m. | ,, 6h. 30m. |
| ,, 30 (Sunday) | ,, 6h. 29m. | ,, 6h. 30m. |

| Phases of the Moon :— | d. | h. | m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Last Quarter | 8 | 0 | 35.2 p.m. |
| New Moon | 16 | 3 | 57.5 p.m. |
| First Quarter | 24 | 11 | 11.4 a.m. |
| Full Moon | 1 | 2 | 1.1 a.m. |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 24th September, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.22in., Lahore 1.89in., Ambala 0.20in. and Delhi 0.75in. Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature continues in moderate or considerable defect.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Agra has had 0.23in., Jhansi 0.18in. and Cawnpore 1.52in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana—Kotah reports 1.00in. of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual and day temperature is in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Central India West; Indore has had 0.20in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the north-eastern districts of the reporting area; Khandwa has had 0.49in., Akola 0.16in., Amraoti 0.58in., Nagpur 0.82in., Chanda 0.30in. and Raipur 0.34in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 2.78in. of rain and Nizamabad 0.17in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—The depression continues central over Lahore and has again given nearly general rain in the north and the east Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general also in the Central Provinces with the exception of the north-eastern districts and local in the United Provinces, Central India West, north Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, while isolated showers have occurred in Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar, Mysore and on the north Coromandel coast. Conditions appear to be slightly unsettled in the east Arabian sea.

Nearly general rain is likely in the north and the east Punjab, local rain in the United and the Central Provinces and Malabar and some showers in the Deccan, south-east Madras and on the north Coromandel coast.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 24th of September, 1917.*

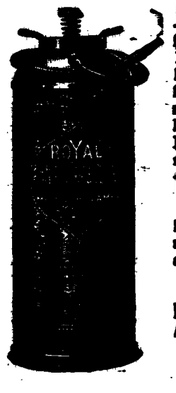
| STATIONS | Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity: 8 A. M. | Rainfall: Past 24 hours. | Rainfall: Total 1st June to date. | Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (23rd Sept.) .. | 88.9 | 75.4 | 51 | .. | .. | —0 01 |
| Jask .. .. | 90.4 | 78.0 | 83 | .. | .. | —0.06 |
| Muskat .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan .. .. | 82.7 | 73.6 | 84 | 0.02 | 17.33 | +12.60 |
| Rawalpindi .. .. | 79.0 | 70.6 | 93 | 0.22 | 25.69 | +13.50 |
| Lahore .. .. | 79.9 | 71.8 | 95 | 1.89 | 26.61 | +11.63 |
| Hissar .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ambala .. .. | 85.9 | 73.1 | 93 | 0.20 | 38.74 | +15.58 |
| Delhi .. .. | 84.7 | 74.8 | 91 | 0.75 | 28.23 | +5.27 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra .. .. | 86.4 | 75.2 | 85 | 0.23 | 38.32 | +14.67 |
| Mainpuri .. .. | 85.7 | 75.4 | 86 | .. | 29.49 | +7.63 |
| Jhansi .. .. | 86.6 | 74.2 | 89 | 0.18 | 42.76 | +9.38 |
| Cawnpore .. .. | 83.2 | 74.1 | 98 | 1.52 | 43.30 | +12.07 |
| Allahabad .. .. | 84.0 | 75.5 | 90 | 0.05 | 27.61 | +4.39 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. .. | 97.5 | 79.8 | 80 | .. | 10.28 | +8.02 |
| Karachi .. .. | 86.0 | 77.1 | 81 | .. | 4.00 | —2.13 |
| Ajmer .. .. | 94.4 | 74.0 | 96 | 0.09 | 41.89 | +22.66 |
| Jalpore .. .. | 87.5 | 71.9 | 84 | .. | 44.66 | +23.46 |
| Kotah .. .. | 87.6 | 75.6 | 79 | 1.00 | 49.10 | +23.08 |
| Mount Abu .. .. | 71.5 | 64.4 | 91 | .. | 11832 | +60.35 |
| GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj .. .. | 89.0 | 72.1 | 81 | .. | 21.17 | +8.05 |
| Dwarka .. .. | 80.2 | 76.9 | 77 | .. | 12.64 | —0.95 |
| Veraval .. .. | 84.2 | 75.3 | 90 | .. | 24.59 | +7.62 |
| Rajkot .. .. | 91.1 | 70.3 | 78 | .. | 27.59 | +2.42 |
| Bhavnagar Para .. | 93.0 | 74.8 | 91 | .. | 29.73 | +1.23 |
| Surat .. .. | 87.3 | 76.7 | 79 | .. | 37.80 | —1.19 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 90.9 | 76.9 | 86 | .. | 36.94 | +8.39 |
| Deesa .. .. | 91.8 | 74.8 | 90 | 0.01 | 44.11 | +21.10 |
| Neemuch .. .. | 86.7 | 72.8 | 95 | .. | 50.29 | +23.66 |
| Indore .. .. | 85.4 | 72.1 | 93 | 0.20 | 38.58 | +4.18 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. .. | 86.1 | 73.3 | 88 | .. | 52.99 | +3.55 |
| Saugor .. .. | 87.2 | 71.4 | 86 | 0.03 | 49.85 | +0.76 |
| Hoshangabad .. .. | 87.9 | 72.8 | 82 | .. | 50.98 | +0.71 |
| Khandwa .. .. | 85.0 | 72.7 | 90 | 0.48 | 25.54 | —2.77 |
| Akola .. .. | 88.0 | 72.6 | 87 | 0.16 | 23.79 | —2.97 |
| Amraoti .. .. | 88.3 | 74.3 | 82 | 0.58 | 19.48 | —6.32 |
| Nagpur .. .. | 81.6 | 72.9 | 91 | 0.82 | 34.12 | +1.96 |
| Chanda .. .. | 88.1 | 73.8 | 90 | 0.30 | 48.93 | +0.56 |
| Raipur .. .. | 94.8 | 73.4 | 91 | 0.34 | 57.31 | +13.98 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay .. .. | 87.5 | 79.4 | 84 | .. | 73.93 | +6.82 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 84.7 | 77.7 | 93 | .. | 93.86 | +4.98 |
| Marmugao .. .. | 87.4 | 77.6 | 95 | .. | 96.63 | +3.86 |
| Karwar .. .. | 86.3 | 76.2 | 92 | .. | 11355 | +3.87 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Belgaon .. .. | 82.3 | 70.6 | 86 | 0.05 | 7.41 | —10.58 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 83.2 | 69.2 | 82 | .. | 14.27 | —2.65 |
| Poona .. .. | 87.4 | 72.1 | 88 | 0.03 | 11.40 | —7.77 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 86.8 | 69.2 | 75 | .. | 17.64 | —3.62 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 84.9 | 70.0 | 88 | .. | 16.24 | +3.12 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 83.2 | 68.8 | 95 | 2.78 | 32.92 | +3.81 |
| Aurangabad .. .. | 83.2 | 68.8 | 81 | .. | 27.32 | +3.81 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) .. | 88.8 | 70.9 | 90 | 0.17 | 52.59 | +17.55 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 87.8 | 73.5 | 90 | — | 22.16 | —0.94 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore .. .. | 85.4 | 75.5 | 84 | .. | 11534 | +8.11 |
| Calicut .. .. | 85.0 | 74.6 | 91 | 0.09 | 70.73 | —16.56 |
| Cochin .. .. | 84.7 | 74.2 | 86 | 0.25 | 67.71 | —3.31 |
| Colombo .. .. | 81.1 | 73.0 | 91 | 4.68 | 18.45 | —1.62 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam .. .. | 87.2 | 77.2 | 87 | 0.20 | 36.23 | +13.88 |
| Bellary .. .. | 89.3 | 70.5 | 90 | 1.29 | 15.51 | +6.06 |
| Cuddapah .. .. | 94.3 | 77.3 | 79 | .. | 15.00 | —3.35 |
| Madras .. .. | 89.2 | 76.5 | 81 | .. | 18.70 | +3.79 |
| Bangalore .. .. | 83.6 | 65.7 | 100 | 0.10 | 18.13 | +0.81 |
| Coimbatore .. .. | 89.2 | 70.8 | 84 | 0.03 | 4.86 | —0.29 |
| Trichinopoly .. .. | 90.5 | 75.4 | 88 | .. | 18.78 | +5.54 |
| Negapatam .. .. | 92.9 | 77.9 | 85 | .. | 9.15 | —0.79 |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 5-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 24th September, 1917, was 29.950 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .133 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the Harbour at 5-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.


FIRE! FIRE! FIRE !!!



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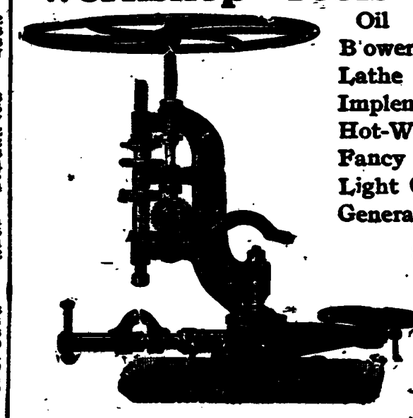

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Manager

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press Mailong Street, Fort, Bombay.